

JOHN F. BARRY



May / June 1976

# Brown

Alumni Monthly



# We are ever, (often), (occasionally), (rarely), (never) true to Brown.



All of us up here on the Hill invite you to join us in a timely sing-along. The tune itself is timeless. What we hope you'll also remember are the words. One in particular – *ever*.

Now admittedly, no battle of the budgets, no annual giving campaign, is ever lost because of a single or simple adverb – but if there *were* ever a moment when a University needs more *evers* than *nevers*, more *oftens* than *rarelys*, this is that time.

Last year – thanks to the spirited response of Brunonians of all ages and the high note provided by Dick Salomon's Matching Gift – the Brown Fund enjoyed its finest year and (even more) saw alumni participation reach the 49% mark for the first time in Brown's history. Is that kind of "ever-ness" vital to Brown? Look at it this way! Raising our goal of \$1,500,000 is like having another \$30,000,000 in endowment! And Brown – so high in so many areas of Ivy League rankings – is woefully low in that fiscal one called endowment. Last place, to be precise.

That's just one big reason why the Brown Fund is so important to the hard work, high hopes and bold

strides that have marked Brown's progress in the last several decades. We have wishes aplenty and will enough to match – but wealth enough, we have not. And that's why the Brown Fund urges you to be – in effect – "ever true".

Brown needs *you*. Ever and often. Brown is neither too proud nor too haughty to ask for your help. The Brown Fund goal for this year is \$1.5 million. To achieve the \$1.5 million will mean *increased* gifts. Another goal (obviously linked to the first) is to increase alumni participation. That's why we need more "evers" and "oftens". The University *is* a family – and we hope everyone will give to Brown through this year's Brown Fund campaign.

So won't you swell the chorus in this sing-along for Brown this year? Keep your "ever" status, by all means. Move up from "rarely" to "often" by helping now. And if you've ever been, for whatever reason, a "never" – all it takes to leap from there to an "ever" is the matter of one little letter. One with a check of course – and soon, as the year ends June 30.

**The Brown Fund—if we don't, who will?**





# Brown

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Coeducation came to Brown in May 1971, when the Corporation approved the merger of Pembroke College, an eighty-year-old sister institution, with the 207-year-old all-male University. What has that event meant for women? In this five-year progress report, the statistics are sorted and the lives of individual women examined. If the merger was symbolic of changing attitudes in the society at large, so the problems women face on campus today are symptomatic of larger American concerns.

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A union organizer, a fearless and controversial foreign service officer, the plaintiff in the first sex discrimination suit against the U.S. State Department. Alison "Tally" Palmer '53 is all of these and more: in September she became an Episcopal priest.

### 21 Liberty Tree Revisited: The American Revolution and Spanish America

Even though they were monarchists themselves, the Spaniards extended generous aid to the rebellious English colonies during the Revolution. Like France, Spain saw in the conflict an opportunity to realign the balance of power in the New World. But after victory, the United States had other plans for Spanish America, as Professor of History R. C. Padden details in this eighth installment of the Bicentennial series.

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Cover: The line drawing of women at Brown is the work of Providence illustrator Deborah Clark. On the back cover, a John Forasté photograph captures one unidentified student in the classroom.

University Health Services physician Dr. Carolyn Goldstein (right) examines a patient; Dean Elizabeth Leduc (far right) confers with a student.



## Women at Brown

# The merger plus five

Remember 1971? When Gloria Steinem graced the cover of *Newsweek*, and Ms. magazine was just a curious trial balloon with Wonder Woman on the cover and an awkward-sounding title on the masthead? When the Equal Rights Amendment was a non-controversial piece of legislation being prepared for presentation (in March 1972) to states more than eager to ratify it? When women's political clout was emerging, with the National Women's Political Caucus forming, and Shirley Chisholm on the verge of announcing her candidacy for President of the United States? When consciousness-raising was in flower, and women's lives were increasingly becoming the subject of legitimate research?

Remember 1971? That time when coeducation stalked the Ivy League; when 500 female undergraduates were struggling through their second year at Yale; when Princeton's tiger was beginning to purr as well as snarl; and when Pembroke College faded quietly into history?

Like the broader culture around it, Brown University has undergone a series of changes in the last five years — changes that have altered the substance and the tone of its daily life. In this issue, the *BAM* seeks to examine some of those changes, and to chart the progress of coeducation at an institution dominated by more than 200 years of male tradition. To do so, we have chosen to look at individual lives — to focus on the thoughts and activities of a few selected students, teachers, alumnae, and staff members who help make

up the Brown community. Throughout, we have briefly noted what are commonly considered to be the "issues." But we believe that, in the end, it is the lives and thoughts of individuals that can best characterize what change has meant to women — at Brown and in America — during these five difficult years.

In our examination, we have found Brown to be, for the most part, a mirror of the nation as a whole in 1976. As one feminist student told us, "The problems women find here — from little sexist remarks in the classroom, to the whole conflict between economic factors and equal opportunity — are about what they will find outside." A professor we talked with put it this way: "Maybe this is how far we've come in five years: today, being female means less (in terms of job insecurities) than being untenured."

Economics have rudely intruded on American idealism during this half-decade. Equal opportunity is proving often to be a prohibitively expensive enterprise in a period when jobs are disappearing faster than civil rights regulations can be processed. And the disheartening fact is that, at Brown, the majority of the women members of a faculty less than 10 percent female are untenured. Women have begun to complain that unless affirmative action is applied to promotion as well as to hiring, what few gains are made in recruiting women for the faculty will prove hollow victories in light of the faculty cutback.

One woman, in a controversial move that has focused campus attention on the matter, filed a civil



Assistant Professor Naomi Baron teaches a karate class (below); Alice O'Donnell (right) takes a sandwich order in the Ivy Room.



By Sandra Reeves

suit against the University last year claiming sex discrimination in the denial of tenure. Louise Lamphere, an assistant professor of anthropology, is now seeking the proof that will enable her to pursue her case as a class action suit on behalf of all women at Brown. She won a major legal victory early this year, when Federal District Court Judge Raymond J. Pettine ordered the University to hand over to her all materials relating to tenure decisions since 1964. If she is successful in establishing, through these data, a pattern of sex discrimination in the awarding of tenure at Brown, the case could have wide-ranging effects. If she is not, many observers feel the case will uphold the right of academic departments to come to their own conclusions about scholarship and teaching merit.

For women, the Lamphere case delineates only one of several troubling aspects of the community to which they belong. They discuss other issues as well: the lack of commitment to women's studies in the curriculum; the dearth of women in leadership roles at Brown; the University's failure, after four years, to gain government approval for the institution's affirmative-action plan.

A grab bag of groups and committees has tried to resolve these and other problems over the years. The Pembroke Study Committee, which recommended merger in 1970, also made eight other recommendations that it felt would strengthen the role of women on campus. Several of these have been carried out; most have not. A Committee on Women Faculty

was created by faculty vote in 1970 to safeguard the interests of women on the faculty; its impact thus far has been chiefly educational. Last year, an ad hoc committee of faculty, administrators, alumnae, students, and faculty wives calling themselves the Working Group on the Status of Women at Brown was successful in rallying support for the creation of a center for women on campus. The Sarah Doyle Center now serves as a visible symbol of commitment to women, as well as a popular meeting place that bridges the gaps of isolation between women at Brown. This year, the Brown Corporation created its own Committee on the Status of Women, chaired by Jean Howard '70. Its final report is due in October.

The merger of Pembroke and Brown may have changed little about the actual education of women on campus — Pembroke already received Brown degrees and attended Brown classes — but it did settle, finally, an eighty-year debate over purposes. In 1891, seven feminists had taken the University to court to prove that the phrase, "for the education of youth," in the Brown Charter included women. They won, but the University's resolution of the dilemma was a separate-but-equal arrangement that lasted more than a half-century. Today's Brown women are proving that full partnership for women will not only work, but will also enhance the central purposes of the institution — learning and contributing. Their stories begin on the following page.

## Women faculty: As Brown contracts, they hope for greater numbers and rank

National surveys show a mixed record for academic women during the seventies: women have gained, slowly and steadily, a larger proportion of the college teaching ranks — moving from 19 percent of the national professoriate in 1969 to 22 percent in 1975 — and they now make up about a third of all the full-time faculty members under the age of thirty. But they have gained little in status to go along with the numbers. Women college professors still make less than men do, spend more time teaching, publish less, and, according to one survey, "show a striking pattern of 'segregation' in terms of rank, where they teach, and what they teach."

Brown's statistics show similar change: women now make up 9.8 percent of the Brown faculty, a figure that, despite its size, reflects small but consistent increases over the last three years. Women also represent a larger proportion of new faculty hirings than ever before at Brown (20 percent last year). But the percentage of women faculty holding tenure remains dismally low, with only eleven women counted among the nearly 350 Brown faculty with tenure. And average salaries for female faculty members at Brown, according to the 1975 Report of Academic Salary Data and Compensation Indices, lag behind male averages by \$200 (instructor rank) to \$1,200 (professor).

Even so, there are some encouraging signs. This year, the Committee on Women Faculty decided to look into the problems of the untenured at Brown and sent out a questionnaire to both men and women in the junior ranks. Though analysis of the information is incomplete, co-chairman Naomi Baron, an assistant professor of linguistics, reports the study seems to be proving that, in terms of working conditions, there is little discrimination based on sex. What discrimination exists, in mat-

ters of class scheduling, office space, and general treatment, seems to be based more on rank and on department. According to the results, the sciences seem — on paper — to be the most egalitarian departments at Brown.

In the overall University administration, however, women are finding more to complain about. This year, a flap arose over the University's "discriminatory carelessness" in failing to announce to women faculty the availability of a special Carnegie grant program that might have paid two years' salary for an untenured woman. The information was somehow lost in an administrative shuffle, and President Hor-nig admitted in April that he had "egg on my face" in the matter. Women faculty further chide the administration for its failure to fill the Nancy Duke Lewis Chair, which was anonymously endowed to support a senior woman scholar and has been empty since the death several years ago of the previous chairholder. That failure, however, may have resulted from a cruel irony — affirmative action may make it difficult to solicit nominations marked "for women scholars only."



### Mari Jo Buhle

**Position:** Assistant professor of American civilization and history.

**Background:** One of thirty-five untenured women at Brown, Mari Jo is nonetheless in a position of relative security this year, due to intense student pressure to keep the women's history

course she has taught for three of the last four years from becoming a victim of budgetary cutbacks. Slated to be dropped in the 1975-76 American Civilization budget, the course had shown a consistent rise in enrollment (from twenty-five in 1972 to sixty this year), but was offered each year through the addition of a half-time, one-year instructorship. After last year's student campaign, however, the department launched a nationwide search for a full-time assistant professor versed in women's history. Mari Jo won the job she had pioneered at Brown and, this time, a three-year contract.

**Laurels:** With Assistant Professor of History Mary Yeager, she shared one of this year's Wriston Fellowships, awarded for teaching innovation. The two will use their award to develop a course merging the study of American labor history (Mari Jo's sub-specialty) and American economic history (Mary's field).

**Personal life:** Her husband, also an American historian, is her partner in work as well as at home. They have two joint efforts about to be published: an abridged, one-volume version of *A History of Women's Suffrage*, for which they wrote a long introductory chapter; and a junior college-level text on *Sex Roles in the Twentieth Century*.

**Her thoughts:** "Frankly, I have been surprised by the reaction to the women's history course. I thought that the potential pool of students might have been exhausted by now. But there has been a change in the kind of student taking the course. In the beginning, it was a small cadre of the most politically motivated students. Their attitude was, 'It's too bad about the history, but it's a course on women, so I have to struggle through.' Now the students accept the course as history, in and of itself, and it is much easier to teach."

□ "Yes, I can call myself a feminist, but I prefer to define feminist thought as we do in the course. That is, women have a right to individual control over their lives. Feminism is a historical idea that changes dramatically through our history. The search for autonomy is the only concept that links all the definitions."

□ "I support the ERA, but I feel that as a legal issue it is much less important than suffrage was. Laws really don't change attitudes; it's the other way around. Laws reflect changing attitudes."



□ "In women's studies, students are less interested in sex and sexuality than they once were and more interested in work and work roles and in health issues. I find that new interests emerge every year. Last year there was a lot of interest in women and sports; this year ethnicity has become a major interest."

□ "I don't consider myself a women's studies specialist; I am a social historian who specializes in women. In our course we study the role definition of American women in relation to the social changes that have taken place during our history."

□ "Women's history is a loaded course. I always get very nervous at the time for midterm evaluation. The students react the same way to the course. It's not only a scholarly endeavor; it's a political act. Because the course is about women, we want it not only to be 'just good'; we want it to be the best. That's a tremendous pressure to work under."



## Barbara Lewalski

**Position:** Professor of English.

**Background:** One of five women on the Brown faculty to hold full professorships, she has a reputation as a scholar *par excellence* (one of her books won the Explicator Award as the best literary analysis in English and American literature for 1974). She has written extensively on Shakespeare, Milton, and Donne, and is currently writing a book on seventeenth-century religious

lyric poetry. A frequent lecturer at national and international meetings, she was one of the driving forces this year behind Brown's new concentration in Renaissance studies. She is the author of a widely praised book on Milton (her first) and says she has "another book or two in me" about Milton, a poet she finds irresistible for "the profundity of the mind and the magnificence of the art."

**Additional duties:** She gives her time freely, feeling "I owe a certain responsibility to the world I live in." In the past, she has held offices in the Modern Language Association and the local chapter of the AAUP and served in 1970 as president of the Milton Society of America. She spent most of this year searching for a president for the University — her second assignment as a member of a presidential search committee in six years. She serves on three editorial boards, will run one of the National Endowment for the Humanities' summer seminars for college teachers this year, and somehow found the time several years ago to commute to New Jersey as a visiting professor at Princeton.

**Personal life:** She lives with her husband, a historian, and their thirteen-year-old son in a state of what appears to be ordered chaos. "We are all very busy people who enjoy each other," she explains, "so whoever has a minute to do whatever needs doing on the home front does it. It's as simple as that." Fortunately, she has adapted her biological clock to get by on minimal sleep, so she often does her best writing late into the night. Although she claims no grand design for mixing marriage and a demanding career — "the things one cares about get themselves done," she believes — some life events have seemed fortuitous indeed. For instance, she had her baby during a sabbatical leave in England and was ready to teach again the next year without so much as a break. "You don't separate the two," she says laughingly of work and home life. "You just toss all the balls in the air and hope none of them fall down on you."

**Her thoughts:** "I'm one of those people who finds no real conflict in teaching and scholarship. I'm happy doing both; I'm unhappy when I can't do both. If I were not actively working in my field, I would be stale. I would be parlaying other people's conceptions, rather than the kind of live questions

that suggest where the field really is."

□ "I have to say, frankly, that being a woman has not been a handicap to me. Promotions and tenure have come along when they should have — maybe a little sooner than they might have. But my progress through the ranks came before the crunch. It's a kind of exceptional situation."

□ "I think one of the most remarkable changes I have witnessed is the change that has taken place in women's perception of themselves. One of the most surprising things I encountered in my first classes [she taught at Wellesley in 1954] was how the women students thought about themselves. They were extremely bright, had interests in a broad variety of intellectual pursuits, and yet had absolutely no sense that they would ever do anything with any of this knowledge."

□ "To some of us who have been around for awhile, [all of the discussion of women's problems provoked by the women's liberation movement] seems a bit like *déjà vu* . . . When I was in graduate school and was working out some of these things for myself, the only way women who wanted to do something different with their lives could think about themselves was that for some reason they were 'special.' Now I think it is possible for women to see that there are lots of different paths, and that this reaching out to self-fulfillment is somehow part of what it is to be human."



Chris Maynard

## Laura Durand

**Position:** Associate professor of French studies.

**Background:** Although she says she never wanted to be a teacher, preferring to dream of being a writer because "I was the sort of kid who everyone said would be a teacher," she was drawn to academic pursuits from an early age. Now she teaches French Renaissance literature and prose fiction at Brown, and earlier this year became one of the few women to gain tenure amidst the University's financial difficulties. Since January, she has been on a year's sabbatical leave in Europe to finish a book about the sixteenth-century poet, Jean de Sponde.

**Additional interests:** She has chaired numerous panels on the Brown curriculum, which she calls one of the joys of teaching at Brown, and has lectured and sponsored many group discussions on women — in academe and in literature. For one such gathering, held to inform graduate women, she chose the provocative title, "Everything You Never Wanted to Know About Being a Female Professor." In 1970, she chaired the AAUP's ad hoc Committee on the Status of Women Faculty and Women Graduate Students at Brown.

**Personal life:** Only three centuries and the Pyrenees come between Laura and her husband, Frank, chairman of Hispanic and Italian studies at Brown and a specialist in nineteenth-century Peninsular and Latin American literature. Having two professors in the family causes few problems — it's good to have similar, but not identical careers, she insists — but it can prove entertaining, as it does when they frequently cancel out each other's vote at faculty meetings. "We decided long ago that we should not let what the other person was influence our individual actions or decisions," she says. "We want to be seen as separate faculty members, not as a unit." With their two sons, the Durands find periodic respite from the academic rigors at a much-loved country home.

**Her thoughts:** "A lot of women seem to go to graduate school because they're good at studying. They've been good students all their lives, and they really don't know what else to do when they get their B.A. Graduate school is the easiest thing; it's a kind of tunnel that is very comfortable and safe, but it's not a realistic way to decide if teaching is the profession you want. With the economic situation what it is, only those people who really know what they're

doing and are likely to be successful at it ought to bother."

□ "At the time we did the AAUP study [on the status of women faculty at Brown], we were asking for things like maternity benefits, and day-care, and no sanctions against husbands and wives who were both on the faculty — things that seem now to be minimal conditions from which you start to get someplace. But at the time, people were talking about this very seriously and thought we were being pushy. If you consider that in December 1970, these things were hotly debated, and in December 1975 they existed as a baseline, I think that's progress."

□ "For twenty-one years, I've been married, and I expect to continue. I think it's interesting to read about alternative lifestyles, but they don't make much difference to me personally anymore; of course, I'll watch what my sons do with considerable interest, but that's their business."

□ "I guess I feel the way a lot of women do — that the thrust of the women's movement is a good and healthy one and benefits a lot of people. I see it as a spectrum, or circle, and in the center of the spectrum is a body of premises and goals which, it seems to me, any intelligent woman must acknowledge as worthwhile and true."

□ "Women are brought up a certain way, and if they want to reshape themselves they have to work very hard at it. My generation grew up competing with Rita Hayworth and Hedy Lamarr, for God's sake. That's a terrible way to be brought up. I only recently have been able to look at Rita Hayworth's old movies and say, 'My God, I like her. She's not a rival.'"

□ "If a person can have charisma, Brown has got something similar — a sequin, a spangle, a something here or there — some kind of quality that makes people fall in love with it. I guess that's a part of functioning within the school, whether you're male or female. Brown seems to inspire some kind of affection and commitment that other schools don't — and this against heavy odds the last two years."

## Administration: Growth at mid-level, but no female voice at the top

When Dean Jacquelyn A. Mattfeld resigned this year, many women on campus felt that they had lost an important symbol. As the highest-ranking woman at Brown, she had been called by the president the University's "conscience" with regard to women. Indeed, her position as dean of academic affairs was created partially as an administrative response to the Pembroke merger. And when a further administrative restructuring made her role as dean of the faculty more powerful, she became an even more significant figure to some women. Others, including the *Brown Daily Herald's* editorial board, have charged her with failure to live up to her pledge to look after the rights of women and minorities. But without her, the top level of administration at Brown will be without a female voice.

There are other women in high positions on the Brown campus, however, and within recent years the middle level of administration has experienced a rapid influx of young professional women. After Dean Mattfeld's departure in July, Dean Elizabeth Leduc will be the highest-ranking woman at Brown. She is dean of the University's division of biological and medical sciences, thereby making her the chief academic officer for the on-campus portion of the medical program. As such, she is perhaps the only woman to hold a deanship directly connected to an American medical school (there are no women medical deans).

In addition, University women hold four of the thirteen academic deanships, an assistant student affairs deanship, and directorships of career development, personnel, and the news bureau. And one of the associate athletic directors is a woman.

Women abound in the service area at Brown, where there are some noteworthy recent additions: two new

Photographs by John Forasté



women chaplains, one the co-director of the Hillel Foundation and the other supported by the Catholic Diocese of Providence; and a female physician at Andrews House, Dr. Carolyn Goldstein. In addition to Dr. Goldstein, whose appointment answered a long-time plea by women on campus, the health services employs a nurse practitioner, Pat Hanson, who helps women with a number of gynecological problems.

In the staff areas of secretarial and clerical work, whose ranks are almost exclusively female, the University has been encountering difficulties of late. A unionization drive, begun last year, has forced the administration to take a look at its employment practices. And although it insists that they are not related to unionization, a number of improvements, including a strict job classification system, pay equalization, and a staff newsletter, have been recent additions to the personnel picture at Brown. The Service Employees' International Union, Local 134, withdrew its petition to conduct union authorization elections for the secretarial workers in November, but the union is expected to try again in the near future to show the National Labor Relations Board a 30-percent interest among Brown's 400 or more secretarial-clerical workers.



## Audrey Smith

**Position:** Director of personnel.

**Background:** In 1967, Audrey ended a three-month stint as secretary to the University's personnel director by

telling her boss she just plain hated the job. About six years later, she found herself in the boss's job. And that, she says, is entering through the back door.

**Job experience:** She was recalled in 1970 by her former boss at Brown to head a new program training minority women in secretarial skills. After "picking up bits and pieces of personnel work" for the next three years, she was in a position to apply for the director's job when a turnover in the employment offices occurred. Now she handles recruitment and hiring for all non-appointed positions, develops salary ranges for this area, and processes employee benefits for all Brown employees.

**Personal life:** A self-described "private person," she is married to a "very supportive" management consultant and has two children of her own, plus the responsibility for a niece and nephew of school age. She takes one college course each semester in areas such as management and labor relations, and finds lately that her lunch hour is the only period each day when she can really "take time for me."

**Her thoughts:** "I often look back to the time I spent those three months as a secretary, and I have to say that the job situation has changed for women and for minorities. I think today you see more women moving up into administrative jobs. Most of them are coming up through the ranks, but you do see more women in administration."

□ "It's not easy for women in administration; they often have to prove that they are capable, whereas men are somehow accepted whether or not they have any experience."

□ "There was a time when wages at Brown were rather low, but now we have tried to relate them to the job market. Also, our classification system means that one department cannot pay its secretaries more than another, just because it happens to have more money. The personnel department controls salaries now, so they are more or less equal throughout the University."

□ "We get a lot of over-qualified women, I guess primarily because they are tied to the University through their husbands . . . These women become terribly frustrated, and that's one of our biggest problems."

□ "Women's liberation came in with a big boom and was blown a little out of proportion, I think. However, it was needed to call attention to many

changes that had to take place. I enjoy being a woman, but I also enjoy being treated simply as a human being."



## Beverley Edwards

**Position:** Assistant chaplain.

**Background:** When she interviewed in 1969 for the job as assistant chaplain at Brown, Bev was asked by students what she thought about women's liberation. She had little to say; she'd never heard of it. But, rather than be put off by the non-answer, her student interviewers began her education then and there with a cache of information on feminism. "I read it from cover to cover that night," she recalls, "and I found myself thinking, 'Wow, somebody says the same things I think,' and I never felt anybody thought that way." Since that time, she has raised her consciousness considerably, for though her ministry includes the whole University community, she has become more and more involved over the last seven years with the women on campus. In the early days, she saw her chaplain's role as being a "sympathetic mother figure," but that attitude quickly changed and she began devoting more of her time to "community-building kinds of things" (she helped the students found a highly successful food cooperative called Big Mother), and aligned herself with various women's groups trying "to blow on the flame of women's education after the Pembroke merger" through women's forums and the like. Since September, Bev has had a more central women's role, as co-coordinator of the new Sarah Doyle Women's Center, where she devotes one-half of her chaplaincy to "crossing some of the chasms"



that keep campus women from feeling a sense of community. She is known as a counselor and friend to students, who can call her at any hour about problems. In fact, she leaves her phone number on the center's door.

**Additional work:** One-third of her time is spent working toward a master of divinity degree at the Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, where she expects to graduate in June. Last year, she spent a year there full-time, through an Underwood Fellowship from the Danforth Foundation. The summer of that year was spent in an intensive counseling training session at a Boston hospital.

**Personal life:** Originally slated to graduate with Pembroke's class of 1954, she married her long-time boy friend in her freshman year and suspended her studies until his law degree and Navy service were out of the way and the family was started. She went back to Brown in 1963 as a part-time student and graduated with a degree in anthropology in 1969.

**Her thoughts:** "I think the center has been an important catalyst for the rest of the University. We've done a lot, and our visibility is fairly high. It reinforces a lot of people who may not actually come here, to know that there are groups of women on campus doing many and varied things. Even the women who don't spend a lot of time here know they could."

□ "Today's students are simply not asking the same kinds of questions we did . . . In some ways, I think the whole feminism thing may have put them into a different kind of box — they get embarrassed if they become engaged in their senior year. I think that's as ridiculous as anything else . . . But the basic question for students here, and I'm sure elsewhere, is a sort of struggle between the principles of feminism and how you act out your own life."

□ "Through the women's movement, I began to realize that there were a lot of systemic reasons for the way I felt about not finishing my education, being confined by small children, and so forth, and that other people had felt this way; it wasn't neurotic or abnormal. I began to re-evaluate the whole self-sacrificing business — theologically as well as personally — and I learned that 'Do unto others' did not mean 'whatever other people want you to do unto them.' You really have to be equal

to other people before you can be in a loving relationship."

□ "I do quite a lot of speaking at church groups and such, and I hear an awful lot of 'I'm not a women's libber, but . . . ' The person speaking usually will proceed to tell me exactly what I think. The movement's affected everybody. I don't know too many wildly radical people, but I know an awful lot of people whose lives have been radically changed."

□ "I look at Brown, and I don't see — percentage-wise or any other-wise — that women have gained anything. They may have made a lot of people nervous, but they haven't gained anything."



## Kay Hall

**Position:** Assistant dean of the College.

**Background:** A Kansan by birth, Kay went to Northwestern on scholarships, but then, for financial reasons, transferred back to the University of Kansas, where she worked as a residence hall counselor and director before graduating in 1967. She received her Ph.D. in educational sociology from Stanford and then taught at a Colorado community college before coming to Brown in 1972 to do educational research as Dean Mattfeld's assistant. She became a dean last year, and her main responsibility is academic advising for sophomores, a group that is likely to exhibit the most serious academic difficulties at Brown. "We're fairly le-

nient with freshman-year requirements at Brown, so if people are going to get dismissed, it usually comes in their sophomore years," she says.

**Additional activities:** She has a keen interest in women's issues. Having taught an undergraduate course at Stanford on sex roles (her dissertation topic, on sex differences in interaction among prospective teachers, reflects this interest) and served on the Colorado Commission on the Status of Women, she was naturally inclined to work with the group of women at Brown studying campus issues and championing the establishment of a women's center. She now takes responsibility for the Sarah Doyle Center's academic programming, and has put together this year an extraordinarily successful list of speakers for Friday forums and special lectures.

**Personal life:** To Kay, her husband David was "the first man I met who really didn't want to remake me into a more feminine person, so I had to marry him right away." Apparently, he has turned out to be every bit as sensitive to her needs and rights as she had hoped. After following him through his change of locations in an Air Force tour of duty, Kay claimed the right to determine the next family move, which was to accept her job at Brown. Since moving to Providence, David has completed his Ph.D. dissertation and found employment as an assistant professor here.

**Her thoughts:** "I don't think this is a campus that is particularly supportive of its women students. I'm not saying that there are a bunch of people out there consciously discriminating against women, because I really don't think that's the case. But I've heard so many women students begin to wonder as seniors why they weren't encouraged more . . ."

□ "One of the big problems a lot of women have academically is being afraid to speak out — being so afraid of not performing well that, even when they do make a contribution, they wonder about it afterward — 'Did I talk too much?' "

□ "On the whole, I'd have to say that most of the undergraduate women students I deal with don't have the same kinds of conflicts about achievement that I had as an undergraduate. Some of that, I think, will come when they get out into the work world."

□ "I've really had no organized contact with the women's movement

since I was in graduate school, and as I've gotten more and more professionally involved, I really don't have time for it. But it seems to me that there is a backlash now. The movement, in some ways, has been so successful that it's losing its force as a movement."

□ "One of the things I regret is the emphasis we have put on paid employment. I don't think women are putting the emphasis there, I think American society is. What the emphasis has done is make it difficult for women who really don't want to go out and work to say they'd rather stay at home, or do volunteer work, or whatever. To feel that you have to have a paid job to have any self-respect is really wrong."

□ "When I think of problems facing women professionals at Brown, the first word that pops into my mind is 'isolation.' There are so few of us, and we all have demanding jobs, made more so by the financial crunch. If you want to have a sense of community about this place, you have to go out and start building it. But there are only so many lunch hours in a week."



Constance Brown



# Undergraduates: Their numbers have increased, and their plans have changed

How much impact has the women's movement had on the young? If a poll of this year's college freshmen, conducted by UCLA and the American Council on Education, is any indication, it has been considerable. After studying the comparison between this year's results and those of the last five years, the pollsters concluded that "a profound social change" is taking place in students' attitudes on the equality of the sexes. Some indicators: nine students in ten, or 92.2 percent, thought there should be absolutely no discrepancy in pay or job opportunity between the sexes (a figure up from 81 percent five years ago); only 28 percent of the freshmen thought that women should confine themselves to the home if married (48 percent felt they should five years ago); and record numbers of women students had their sights on graduate school, with a preference for the professions and little thought of entering the traditionally feminine career areas.

Brown students may be equally egalitarian — after all, there is now a full-fledged Men's Consciousness-Raising Group on campus to examine "why we feel threatened by women's liberation" — but they are also struggling with a reservoir of sex-role stereotypes. So reports Assistant Professor of Sociology Nancy Williamson, who checked liberated attitudes in her course on changing sex roles by having students write autobiographies that took them from high school to age eighty. After studying eighty of the fictional histories, she published an article containing the following insights: whereas today's female student tends to see herself as a "super person," able to combine an ambitious career, marriage, and child rearing, the male student still looks forward to a traditional home life, with his own job being of prime impor-

tance and his wife's job only for personal satisfaction. He also wants to marry sooner and have more children than his female Brown counterpart.

About two out of every five undergraduates at Brown are women. After the 1971 merger, the proportion of women in the student body rose, reflecting, say the authors of a new campus women's fact book, the fact that "it was considerably more difficult for a woman to gain admission to Pembroke than it was for a man to be admitted to Brown" (a smaller percentage of women applicants were admitted prior to merger). In 1973, the percentage of women peaked, with 43 percent in that year's freshman class; the freshman figure began to decline thereafter, but the class of 1980 will again be 43 percent women. Admissions are "sex blind" at Brown, according to Admission Director James Rogers; women and men are usually accepted in proportions equal to their percentage of the applicant pool. Happily for feminists eager to see a 50-50 ratio, this year's applicant pool showed an inexplicable jump in the number of women — about 5 percent.

While equal admission for women was something of a crusade among campus feminists of the early seventies, there seems to be more concern now with the kind of woman chosen. During recent disputes over the financial-aid budget, students took note of the greater proportion of financial aid going to entering men. Why, they asked? While administrators admit that they have no concrete explanation for the phenomenon, statistics demonstrate that women at Brown come from wealthier families than do Brown men. A partial answer, the administrators suggest, may lie in sociology: poorer families are still more likely to put the education of sons before that of daughters. Students, however, argue that women of different backgrounds are not recruited.

Many women's causes may have taken a back seat this year to questions of Brown's survival, but one new concern — safety — has led to a successful collaboration between students and the administration. Alarmed at what seemed to be greater numbers of "incidents" concerning women on campus, women's groups convinced the University of the need for night transportation. In March, the security department began operating a night shuttle bus to relieve the apprehensions.

Meanwhile, women students have

continued to play a more active role in campus politics. They were leaders in last year's budget reviews; they have led the student movement toward reform of the New Curriculum; and next year one of their number, Ann Cohen '77, will be the chairman of Brown's influential Advisory Committee on University Planning (ACUP).



## Sharon Kraus

**Position:** Senior psychology major.

**Background:** Oldest of five children in a Huntington Station, Long Island, family, Sharon has made a name for herself at Brown in academics (she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in March) and in feminist circles (she was chairwoman last year for Women of Brown United, the chief student women's group). She entered Brown in its first coed freshman class and made a memorable impression on one admission officer. "I was the first woman he had interviewed," she recalls. "He asked me a question about the women's movement, and from there the whole interview became a discussion of women's rights, abortion, and so forth. My views were somewhat more liberal than his, so I left thinking I'd probably never hear from Brown again." But she did, and one of her earliest classroom experiences bolstered her budding feminism. She and a friend began to compare notes on what they considered to be a blatantly sexist biology book (illustrations of the female breast were excessive, the "ideal woman" was described as one with blue eyes and blond hair, and abortion was



denounced as morally wrong, to name a few "blunders"). Their professor agreed to give them one lecture period to present their case against the book. The review was a smashing success, and, persuaded, the biologist dropped the offensive text and chose another. "That was during my crusading period," Sharon says now.

**Future plans:** She plans to begin graduate school next fall, working toward a Ph.D. in clinical psychology. Because the degree is "versatile," she'll decide later whether she wants to teach, do research, hang out a shingle, or begin some type of community-related work. "Basically, I want to try to make people's lives better in whatever way I can," she says, "and I don't mean just in the individual sense, helping individuals. I'd like to help promote social change that will help everybody's lives be a little better."

**Her thoughts:** "There aren't that many women actively involved with women's issues on campus. The involved constitute a vocal minority that is growing. My own theory on why there isn't more involvement centers around what feminists have always called the 'Queen Bee' syndrome: we have always succeeded; therefore, we can't imagine why every other woman in the world can't succeed. That's a very individualistic way of looking at things. Usually, it's not until some event in your life causes a personal click, a cue that refers you back to something feminists have been saying, that you become involved."

□ "One of my first crises as a woman was an experience that probably most Brown women have had — being the smartest person in the elementary school class and wondering why the boys don't like you. I remember coming home and crying to my mother, who didn't exactly tell me to hide how smart I was but said that I should keep it cool. Even then, I think I resented role pressures. In high school, I tried to keep a low profile for awhile, but when the media began covering the women's movement, I realized that I was just hurting myself."

□ "I don't think the women's movement is dying, I think it's becoming more diffuse because women are dealing more with specifics. There is no batch of ideology now, as there was at first. There are more women involved in different ways. But I don't think the women's movement has stopped

influencing popular culture."

□ "This may not be a universal response, but I think that role models are very important in learning. I asked a woman to be my advisor in psychology, and she has meant a lot to me. Women need help in dealing with all kinds of social problems that role dictates: If we have a family, how do we relate that to work? If we are the only women in a male department, how do we deal with that? Role models help."



## Jan DeFrantz

**Position:** Senior urban studies major.

**Background:** The daughter of a high school principal and a mathematics teacher in Indianapolis, Jan has adopted Washington, D.C., as her home since coming to Brown. In the summers, she has lived there with her older sister and her brother-in-law, who is an urban affairs expert with the Potomac Institute (a Mellon-supported research agency studying discrimination). Jan applied and was accepted at five colleges — Brown, Yale, Smith, the University of Chicago, and Ball State. She chose Brown because it was the school she knew the least about. "I figured that college should be whatever you find where you are," she says. "I wanted to know nothing in advance." Had she known a few of the complications that would be forthcoming, she might have had second thoughts. After an excellent freshman year, with "all-out" effort and straight A's, she fell heavily into

sophomore slump and complicated that with a part-time job as a dental assistant. By mid-semester of her junior year, she had an ulcer. But all-in-all, she's philosophical about the competitiveness she says she has found here: "What place would have been better than Brown?"

**Personal data:** A music-lover who plays clarinet and favors Bach, Jan has held offices in the Organization of United African Peoples and has served on the now-defunct Freshman Year Committee. Her most consuming extracurricular interest, however, has been her work as a minority peer counselor. She has been with the program three years. As a minority peer counselor, she lives in a freshman dormitory and helps black freshmen make the transition to a predominantly white institution with as few problems as possible.

**Future plans:** Washington will be a permanent home after she graduates in June. She hopes to find work there that will enable her to develop skills in the policy analysis aspects of urban studies. "I'm interested in what is behind the way government is structured," she explains. "Most people think of urban studies as buildings, businesses, and transportation. I think of it in terms of how we understand the society around us, which is more and more an urban one. Specifically, I want to study how the system affects black people, and how we can work within the system for improvements." Washington, with a 73-percent black population and the federal bureaucracy, is an ideal location for her work, she thinks. She has already worked there on several black-related projects during the summers. After she tries her hand in the work world, more schooling is in store, perhaps law school. Marriage is scheduled somewhere well beyond that, for the time being. "Who needs it right after school?" she asks.

**Her thoughts:** "Very few of the white students here seem to have had experience with blacks. My freshman year was just amazing. I had a friend whose roommate thought of her as a social 'experience.' The climate has changed since then, though. Now more blacks are coming in who went to predominantly white schools. They have had white friends in high school, and they remain that way."

□ "I find the women at Brown to be extremely competitive. There's much

less condescension from the men here than from the women . . . The times when another woman turns around in the classroom and jokes with me about something are just fabulous, I think. But they are so rare."

□ "Like the civil rights movement enabled black people to build a positive self-image, by replacing what were considered negatives with positives about themselves, so the women's movement has improved women's pictures of themselves."

□ "I don't think women's rights and minority rights can be measured on the same scale. They don't conflict with one another. The issue is the right of each individual to define himself on his own terms."



## Priscilla Sanford

**Position:** Junior history major.

**Background:** Birthplace, rather than sex, has often made Priscilla feel like a second-class citizen at Brown. She explains: "Almost from the day one, I've had people I don't know come up to me and cordially say, 'Hi, Priscilla.' When I ask them how they happen to know me, they say, 'Oh, you're the Southern Belle from Tennessee.'" She resents the title. She doesn't consider herself the belle type, but she does admit to a few cultural affectations that might make the seasoned feminist cringe: "Maybe it's the way I was brought up," she says, "but I just feel better in a skirt." The biggest battles she has fought since leaving Memphis for

"that little, tiny school in Rhode Island" have been to bolster her own attitudes about self-worth. Described by one dean as "a student who has done an awful lot of growing" in college, Priscilla turned a very unhappy college experience around, proving to herself that she was academically competent, socially adept, and — most important — able to go it alone, without a male for security. Once considering dropping out to marry the boy back home, she is now looking forward to graduate school in "another part of the country" — maybe the West.

**Additional work:** Working fifteen hours a week at the Sharpe Refectory — she cashiers in the Ivy Room during the week and cooks breakfast in the Ratty on weekends — has taken its toll on extracurricular activities ("I had a list of activities 'this long' in the high school annual; here — nothing") as well as on personal vanity ("I'm always on a diet now. Last night I must have had five scoops of ice cream — two weeks down the drain").

**Future plans:** She has always assumed that she would go to law school after graduation, but now she's also considering business school, "even though I don't know the first thing about it." She has another year to deliberate. "I just want to find some line of work in which I can feel that I'm contributing something meaningful to people and their development," she says.

**Her thoughts:** "When I was a freshman, I met a guy and, within the first two weeks, started dating him exclusively. By Christmas, I realized I wasn't very happy — the only people I knew were he and the girl next door. So I came back from the holidays and said, 'This has got to quit.' It was scary at first, because I knew nobody. But then I started going to the library and studying all the time. It's a very sociable place; I met more people."

□ "I've had a boyfriend since I was fifteen years old — one boyfriend or another — and this year I haven't had one all year long. And it hasn't bothered me one bit. It was an amazing discovery to find out I was self-sufficient and independent, and I liked it."

□ "There are so many social pressures that intrude on your own set of values. For instance, my family has always stressed going to college and

doing well. But there are also so many social pressures to date and have a boyfriend. It's as if you're being told on the one hand to go to college, have a career, be a success, but, on the other hand, just to make it legitimate, also have a nice, intelligent boyfriend who's reasonably attractive and will go someplace in the world. The assumption is that, after you're out of college a year or two, you'll get married. Well, I'm not so sure I'm going to do that anymore."

□ "I like to do things; I love a party. Intellectual discussions get rather old. But I could never walk into a party by myself. At home, you either have a date or you stay home, but there are lots of girls here who walk into a party without a date."

□ "I find myself becoming very discouraged with my 'college experience.' When I was in high school, I had preconceived notions about what an educated person was: someone who knew a lot about Shakespeare, who understood classical music, who studied religion, and who thought about philosophy. I've been here three years, and because of work, requirements for my major, and half a year off, I haven't taken any Shakespeare, music, philosophy, or religion — all the things I'd like to know."



# The new professionals: More movement toward the male-dominated fields

Almost a fifth of the women entering American colleges this year said they planned to go on to graduate school after receiving their baccalaureate degree. The figure is up almost eight percentage points from 1971. But an even more striking phenomenon was recorded in this year's national statistics: one entering freshman woman in six said she is planning a career in one of the male-dominated fields of medicine, law, business, and engineering.

This strong orientation toward the professional world is apparent at Brown, where women help make up the more than 60 percent of the undergraduate student body who go on to graduate school. In the University's own graduate school, about one-third of the 1,350 students are women, and although most of them are clustered in the humanities, the sciences at Brown are more than anxious to welcome women into their programs. Engineering Chairman Rodney Clifton acknowledges that his department, for one, actively seeks to recruit more women and minorities into the field.

But the most progressive trend vis-à-vis graduate women at Brown has to be found in the new medical program, where the percentage enrollment of women comes close to doubling the national average. There are currently 7,646 women enrolled in the 114 accredited U.S. medical schools, representing 15 percent of the total medical student population (up from 9.6 percent in 1971). But at Brown, which ranked third in the nation in percentage of women last year, the overall figure is 25 percent, and the percentage of women in individual classes has been rising almost every year. In fact, Brown's national ranking has probably edged up a bit since the class of 1980 was chosen. With twenty-four women, that class is a striking

40 percent female. Two-thirds of the Brown medical program's women students received their baccalaureate degrees from Brown.



## Roslyn Chosak

**Position:** Third-year medical student.

**Background:** There has hardly been a time in Ros Chosak's life when she hasn't wanted to be a doctor. She can remember, as a junior high school student, being taken to a hospital's open house to look at the nursing school. "I thought to myself, 'Being a nurse would probably be fun, but being a doctor would be much better,'" she recalls, smiling. Next year, her dream will come true, and no one is more surprised about the happy event than Ros herself. A good student at Brooklyn College, she had married at twenty and, thinking medicine "too rigorous a profession to do well and be a mommy," had allowed herself to be diverted into a doctoral program in physiology by the offer of a teaching fellowship. Three years and one and one-half children later, she decided physiology wasn't for her (she had a master's degree by that time). The decision to drop the money provided by the doctoral fellowship was a difficult one, but it was solved when her husband got a job in Rhode Island. They moved to Providence and promptly had their third baby. At the age of twenty-nine, Ros finally decided it was time to satisfy her ambition. De-

spite the well-meant pessimism of friends and acquaintances and her own sense of insecurity as a homemaker-scholar, she "put on my best skirt, combed my hair, and went to talk to the dean." The rest of her story has been "absolutely terrific," she says, even though there have been a few adjustments along the way.

**Personal life:** When she told her husband, Mike, now a senior research engineer at Brown, that she wanted to go to medical school, he calmly agreed. "But do you know what this will mean?" she pleaded. "We won't have as much time together, you'll have to help out more at home, our resources will be limited." He said it didn't matter. After three years, she concedes that neither she nor her husband fully comprehended what medical school would mean. "But it's worked out," she says jubilantly. "It was hard getting used to, but once we did, it was manageable." Her secret is scheduling — not rigid, but enough to know where activities fit during the week. The eight o'clock hour each night is considered mother's study time, and she is likely to have a pot of spaghetti boiling on the stove while she reads. Most of the meals are cooked in advance and re-heated, in case she is on call or late from her rigorous round of hospital duties (she is now into her clinical clerkships). The main sacrifice the Chosaks have had to make, she says, is limiting their outside activities. But they still enjoy taking the kids (daughters Ann, 10, and Eve, 6, and son Seth, 8) on weekend outings and gardening in a "little plot of dirt" behind their Barrington, R.I., home. Mike is president of the local PTA and Ros still does canning in the summer. But she's had to give up her penchant for making the family's clothes ("I have a purple sweater from several years back that I still can't find time to knit a sleeve for," she complains). The children, however, don't appear to mind the changes in routine. In fact, they seem to be pretty proud of their mom. As little Evie wrote at school in an elaborate booklet about her mother, "My mother is a jeanyes (sic) on being a doctor."

**Future plans:** Although she started out wanting to be a family physician, Ros is not certain at this stage what field she will specialize in. She finds she is changing her mind with practically every clerkship. Obstetrics captured her imagination, but she fears it may be too demanding at a time when her children



need her most. She is certain about two things, however: she will definitely practice, and she will not be a pediatrician.

**Her thoughts:** "When I applied to medical school, everybody said, 'Don't be ridiculous; there are so many other things you could do with your life. You could be a dietician, or you could go to nursing school. Why do you want to mess up your whole life?' It was just the kind of stuff people have fed women for all these years. People suggested that if I went to medical school my marriage would dissolve, and my children would all run away from home. What was wrong with me — why wasn't I content? they asked."

□ "You learn after a while that you can't be accepted by everybody; you can't be loved by everybody. You learn that you're going to have to sometimes be true to yourself, and that's the kind of thing that I'm getting more and more of. If I am happy with what I'm doing, and I am not hurting the people closest to me, then that has got to be enough."

□ "Doctors, for the most part, have been very supportive. Occasionally you meet a doctor who is not so happy you're there, for a variety of reasons. Some doctors apparently feel that Brown makes a mistake in taking people who are as old as I; that's one hang-up. The other is that I'm a woman. There are still some practitioners who honestly feel that women don't carry their share in terms of years of service to the community and so forth, and you can't argue with them. I suppose there were women who completed medical school when some of these people did and subsequently gave up medicine for a home or family. But I don't think that's true in regard to younger women. They have been bitten by this bug of 'I am a person, and I'm not going to be just somebody's wife.' "

□ "I have a bad habit of encouraging women who want to finish degrees, or do something outside the home. But the one thing you have to be sure of is that they are absolutely convinced this is what they want to do. If they are convinced, they can do it. You can do just about anything, but you have to examine your motives very carefully."

□ "For me, there was no alternative. I said to myself, 'If I can't get into medical school, I don't know what I'll do.' That's how badly I wanted to do this thing."



## Elaine Savage

**Position:** First woman to earn a Ph.D. in engineering at Brown.

**Background:** There is an amusing irony in Elaine's new job (she finished her doctoral-degree requirements in January) with the U.S. Transportation Department's Transportation Systems Center in Cambridge. When she was growing up in Worcester, Massachusetts, she remembers, Christmas was usually a time when her father would spend the day tinkering with the new train set he'd bought her. Now she is studying rail failure problems with the Federal Railroad Administration, trying to devise an inspection system that will combat the nation's biggest railroad problem: more than 800 derailments a year. Though her family never pressured her, she owes a lot to her father's subtle messages. An engineer himself, he took her to visit MIT when she was ten years old. About a decade later, she graduated from MIT with a degree in metallurgy. Going from an all-girls high school to MIT's twenty-six-to-one male-female ratio was less traumatic than the latter school's competitive atmosphere, she recalls. "It's everything people expect and more. You see these incredibly brilliant people, who are all really pushy, and you just begin to take it all for granted after a while. But I had a difficult time adjusting," she adds. Elaine came to Brown as a graduate student on a three-year federal scholarship, after she had ruled out law school. Her current job, an administrative position that requires technical background, enables her to travel extensively. "I like travel,

but occasionally I wake up saying, 'My God, where am I this morning!'"

**Other interests:** "I feel very diverse," she says, and a brief check of her interests confirms the self-assessment. She's had a continuing academic interest in archaeology, which has resulted in work with a well-known American metallurgist on Japanese "tsuba," ornate sword guards made with precious metals in eighteenth-century Japan. The confreres are writing a paper to be published in 1977. She has also read extensively in Chinese history and has plans for taking flying lessons this year, even though her research at Brown on titanium (a substance used in aircraft construction) has made her cautious about commercial jets ("I know too many of the problems," she laughs). She also plays the piano, dabbles in photography, and confesses to some "odd-ball" interests, such as astrology and the occult.

**Future plans:** Through graduate school, she discovered that she was oriented more toward administration than research, so now she is planning to go back to school at some stage and pick up a master's degree in management. Her long-range plans call for her to be a successful consultant drawing perhaps \$350 a day — a lifestyle that would enable her to turn her attentions to other dreams. "I'd like to do some writing eventually, and I'm sure I could be quite happy opening a restaurant," she says.

**Her thoughts:** "I like to be alone. I realize you can't be unlicensed about it, but I do enjoy my privacy. My idea of the future is to separate from people, buy 200 acres in Nova Scotia, be a consultant, have my own airplane, and that's that."

□ "It's hard being a woman in a professional role, because sometimes you can be too friendly, especially if someone's in a subordinate position. You have to be very careful, and I don't have that quite under control yet."

□ "I haven't found being a woman a handicap. People are very greedy to hire you. In a federally funded position such as I am in, hiring a woman means they don't have to rationalize to affirmative action . . ."

□ "I was just about always interested in the sciences. I guess I was pretty pragmatic and thought they were a good way to make a living. At one point in high school, I was pushed into majoring in foreign languages. Then I realized it wasn't too lucrative."

# Tally Palmer:

## Ten years of struggle against sex discrimination in church and State

**A**ll wickedness is but little to the wickedness of a woman." That sentiment is not an illustration of the well-publicized backlash to women's liberation. Nor is it the homespun proverb of an ancient Archie Bunker. It is, rather, a verse of scripture taken from the *Apocrypha*, part of the sacred literature of the Alexandrian Jews. If woman's enhanced potential for wickedness seems a startling religious revelation, then it should be remembered that literature — even the holy variety — is subject to interpretation.

But interpreting the Bible can become a frustrating proposition for the feminist. In the first few pages of the Old Testament, she is told that her creation was an afterthought. And later on, in the book of Leviticus, the prophets do little to improve her self-esteem: the woman, they advise, is "unclean" after childbirth — a condition that lasts twice as long if the birth happens to be that of a girl. There is also a damning strain of



The Rev. Alison Palmer — photographed in a Washington chapel.



petulance in the writings of Solomon, who says in the seventh book of Ecclesiastes, "And I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands."

The New Testament is hardly more encouraging for the liberated woman, filled as it is with the marriage requirements of St. Paul, a man who believed that "the head of every woman is the man" (I Corinthians 11:3). In his letter to the Ephesians, Paul wrote, "But as the church is subject to Christ, so let the wives also be to their husbands in everything." Again, in Colossians 3:18, he warned, "Wives, be in subjection to your husbands. . . ." And in the book of Titus, verse two, he counseled that "aged women" must be "teachers of that which is good; that they may train the young women to love their husbands, to love their children, to be . . . workers at home . . . [and] in subjection to their own husbands."

Against such a compelling backdrop of male-centered wisdom, it is small wonder that more than a few traces of an unenlightened view of women have lingered in the laws of the church, and in particular in the several denominations that prohibit women from ministering or governing. But the times are changing. And with the changes has come, for some women, a radical re-examination of the Word of God.

One such woman is Alison "Tally" Palmer '53, who found her faith in some of the world's most dangerous trouble spots and who has tested it in a continuing struggle for the right of women to carve their own destinies.

"What we're dealing with," she says of clerical prohibitions on women, "is tradition, not theology. If you read the Gospels looking for new insight, you will find so many instances of Christ dealing with women in a way that I wish more men would deal with women today. He talked with women on an intellectual basis, even though women at that time were considered property."

She is joined in her thinking by other women — and men — who feel that basic reforms are needed to correct the subtle male bias that runs through the Judeo-Christian religious heritage. Here are some of their thoughts:

□ Sister Elizabeth Carroll of the Religious Sisters of Mercy challenged the Roman Catholic Church's ban on women priests in March, when she told a conference of 600 nuns in New York that neither the Gospels nor the central doctrines of the church exclude women from the ministry. The discrimination, she said, is due to a "strong strain of anti-feminism" that appeared among the followers of Christ some forty years after Jesus preached the equality of men and women.

□ The Rev. Priscilla A. Chaplin, the third woman ordained to the ministry of the United Presbyterian Church, has spoken out against the repression of the female attributes of God and Christ. "We need to get detached from traditional attitudes of God and sex,"

she said, "so that we can think about God's femaleness without the feeling of terror that it's somehow obscene." There are numerous Biblical references to the Deity that evoke what are considered to be "feminine" personality traits or female responses, she noted. God is a god of both power and compassion; Jesus wept.

□ Dr. Charles Willie, the Episcopal Church's top-ranking layperson, resigned in protest over the church's exclusion of women from the priesthood after the controversial ordination of eleven women in 1974. He called the ban "inhumane treatment" and concluded, "To carry out the unjust laws of this church which do not affirm the right of females to be priests and bishops is to visit oppression upon women."

**T**he dilemma of woman's role in organized religion became acute for Tally Palmer six years ago, when she spent an agonizing seven-month period "fighting with God" in a Washington, D.C., apartment. She had just returned from a tour of duty with the foreign service in Vietnam, and this personal "battle" was over a vocation she believed she had to the priesthood.

"At first I thought, 'I must be crazy,' " she recalls. There were no women priests at the time. In fact, there were no women deacons — the lowest of the clerical orders of the Episcopal Church. Yet, with "absolute, total shock" she faced the reality of her calling. Eventually, her resistance to the idea wore down, and she made an appointment with the Bishop of Washington to talk it over. "You have no idea how hard it is to sign your name to a letter that says, 'Dear Bishop, I believe God calls me to be a priest,' " she says now, laughing a resonant laugh that is the natural companion to her conversation.

Despite her initial apprehension, the interview went smoothly. The bishop counseled her on the various application procedures. She was reviewed by a committee of priests and laymen, passed a medical examination, and was accepted as a postulant for Holy Orders in the fall of 1971. She began her training program the following year and, after passing examinations for the ministry in 1974, she became the first woman deacon of the Washington diocese. Finally, in September 1975, Tally Palmer joined the priesthood, becoming one of only fifteen women to be ordained in the Episcopal faith. Like the first ordination of eleven women in Philadelphia the year before, Tally's ordination was not sanctioned by the church hierarchy. At the service, held at Washington's St. Stephen's and the Incarnation Parish, there was a brief confrontation between the Rt. Rev. George W. Barrett, a retired Bishop of Rochester, and the Rev. James Wattley, a local priest who stood in the pulpit and pleaded with the bishop and the women to forego the ceremony. Bishop Barrett calmly refused. "It seems God is willing



to remove the offense of sexist discrimination," he said.

To the Rev. Alison Palmer's way of thinking, however, God had removed the sin of sexism almost 2,000 years ago. She presents a convincing case for women in the priesthood merely by citing the words and deeds of Jesus Christ. Says Tally Palmer:

"It was to a woman — the Samaritan woman at the well — that Christ said, 'I am the Messiah.' That was the first time he had ever revealed himself. He chose to tell a woman.

"It was also a woman who anointed Christ before his death — the woman with the jar of precious ointment who bathed his hands and feet. The anointing of the dying is now a function performed by priests.

"And the most powerful signal of all," she concludes, "concerns the Resurrection. After Christ died, only the women were faithful enough to stay by the tomb. The first appearance of Christ after the Crucifixion was to these women, and he told them, 'Go back to town and tell people I am here — that I have arisen from the dead.' Of course, the primary role of the priest is to teach the good news of Christ's resurrection. It's called preaching the Gospel — the good news. It was to a woman that Christ gave that first commission."

Tally Palmer received her own commission to preach God's good news in the most unexpected of places — the battlefield of Vietnam. But that experience was only the last stage of a process of religious conversion that had followed her across three continents. It began in Leopoldville, the Congo, in 1960.

The young vice-consul of the American Embassy had had very little religious training when she arrived in the Congo to test her abilities in her first overseas mission in the Foreign Service. She had attended a Christian Scientist Sunday School as a child, but her convictions were rather vague and diffuse. All of that was to change very quickly, however, as the bloody events surrounding Congolese independence unfolded. As consular officer, she was responsible for about 800 American missionaries and their families who were living in the country. And, although she does not talk about it now, she found that countless other Americans needed her help.

Russell Warren Howe, a free-lance writer, told in the *Washington Post* how Ms. Palmer saved his life and the lives of fellow reporters Lee Griggs of *Time* and Art Higbee of UPI before their almost certain execution by a firing squad of mutinous Congolese soldiers: "What looked through the hedge like a junior high school co-ed was arguing in American-accented French with an officer. . . It was Vice-Consul Alison Palmer, then an FSO-8 on her first overseas assignment, who [rescued us] in person in the old nineteenth-century way — everything short of having her nightwatchman

*continued on page 18*

## "Mine is a theology of hope"

*One of the eleven women ordained as Episcopal priests in Philadelphia two years ago relates the following anecdote to show the emotional charge of the women's issue: So enraged was one young priest watching her give Holy Communion that he dug his fingernails into her arm, drew blood, and shouted, "I hope you burn in hell!" Alison Palmer '53, who was ordained with three other women in Washington this year, has not suffered the same ignominious treatment. But she doesn't expect the controversy within the Episcopal Church over her priesthood to subside abruptly. Here are her comments, taken from a recent interview:*

There were some people who wanted me to be a priest, but who wanted me to wait until my own bishop was ready to do that. I understand that position, I just don't agree with it. There are others who felt very angry that I and the other women went ahead with the ordination last September. They felt it was a very destructive thing to do to the church. But I would say that 98 percent of the reaction I am aware of has been positive and very supportive. The people have accepted us as priests, and we have been doing Holy Communion services regularly and receiving calls for pastoral duties.

Our status within the church depends on what you mean by status. Some bishops and lay people say we aren't priests at all, that nothing happened in the ordination. Others, including my bishop, say we are valid priests, but because of political reasons we can't be accepted publicly as valid priests until September 1976, when our general assembly will vote on this issue. I think that's a rather nonsensical approach. . . We are all functioning as priests, and the bishop knows this because we have reported it to him in writing. The fact that he knows we are doing communion services and doesn't stop us is another way of saying that he sees us as priests.

One of the main reasons each of us decided to go ahead and be ordained into the priesthood is to get out of this whole business of church politics. It's very offensive to me when people say, "Oh, you shouldn't do a service here or there because it will upset people and that will affect the vote at general convention." Serving the people as a priest is a spiritual and religious experience, and whether or not it wins votes at a political convention is of no importance.

The Bishop [of Washington] has forbidden us to conduct services in any church in his diocese. This is what's called a "Godly admonition" — a very quaint, medieval term. We're under Godly admonition not to do services in a church, and each one of us will have to deal with that individually. My feeling, basically, is that the priest is a servant to the community. I will provide my services to any community which requests them. If the bishop tries to intervene in that relationship, I'm going to let him explain why.

Mine is a theology of hope. Christianity doesn't tell us that we will not suffer pain, illness, hunger, or loneliness. It tells us that Christ suffered these things and came through them. . . There is no guarantee that if we are Christians we will live a good life, but there is a guarantee that there is help — and that there is some meaning to all of this, although we may not be able to see it.

carry the flag in front of her."

Using every ounce of fortitude in her 5' 1/4" frame, Tally also performed heroics for a number of government officials, most notably Frank Carlucci (then a foreign service officer but later to be a senior official in the Office of Management and Budget). Carlucci was the target of an angry mob after his car had accidentally struck and killed a Congolese. But Tally arrived on the scene in a small blue sports car and whisked the fellow officer away before the pushing and shoving turned to more overt violence.

When she left the Congo for America in 1962, the Associated Press carried a story calling her "the most attractive and cheerful fixture of the Congo's first two chaotic years of independence." But Tally Palmer remembers another side of her stay. "Frankly, I was scared to death," she says, "and like many people, I found that I needed something more than my own sense of duty to keep me together." Proving the validity of the old saying, "There are no atheists in the fox-hole," she turned to religion. There was an Anglican minister serving as chaplain to the Canadian army troops, and word spread through the diplomatic corps that he was delivering a very powerful message. She began attending his services and, with his help, came gradually "to a sense of God's existence." That was her initial spiritual conversion. After returning to the United States she was baptized and confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church.

The second step in her religious transformation took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in 1966. Several powerful emotional factors in her life were coming together at that time, and to deal with them she was forced again to draw on something other than herself. For one thing, her job situation was less than ideal. Having proved herself in the Congo and in British Guiana, where her embassy was dynamited, and having earned an advanced degree in African affairs at Boston University, she was ready and willing to take on a job as political officer in an African embassy. With little explanation, however, two promised posts were denied her at the last moment (she had learned Swahili for one). The Ethiopian post was offered only after pressure was applied on the ambassador, and now it was turning into a glorified social secretary's position (she did shopping for the ambassador's wife). For someone who loved foreign service work, the situation was intolerable.

But it was the news that her father was dying of cancer that proved to be the greater burden. Tally and her father were extremely close, and the doctor looking after him had told no one else in the family about his terminal condition. Unable to go home and unable to cope, she went to a little church library in Addis Ababa and discovered C. S. Lewis's book, *The Problem of Pain*. She found Lewis's theology "clear and convincing," and soon she was thumbing through more and more of his small volumes. By the end of her stay

in North Africa, she had begun to develop "a personal sense of Christ — the suffering one, who has experienced our suffering and taken it upon himself."

Clearly, this was "working my way through the Trinity," Tally says. The final step was to come in the military zone in Vietnam, where she was assigned to be chief of the reports branch of the Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS). The only female Foreign Service officer in the CORDS office, she regularly flew in doorless helicopters into the central highlands to complete her confidential monthly reports on pacification efforts.

Surprised in retrospect that Vietnam was such a profound spiritual influence on her life, the new priest attempted to analyze the experience in a recent interview. "Of course, there is something very confronting about a war — there is all that death and damage happening in front of you. You would think that seeing that waste, destruction, and suffering would make you come away believing that there is no God — that the world is chaotic and everything happens by chance." But she found that the reverse was true. She discovered what she calls the Holy Spirit — "the active spiritual force in the world." And her vocation to the priesthood developed gradually from that feeling. "I came to feel very deeply that there must be something human beings can do to prevent this from happening again," she says.

Tally Palmer cannot talk about her life as a priest without also discussing her work as a Foreign Service officer. The two are intimately entwined. She plans to remain what she calls a "worker/priest," ministering, she hopes, to the needs of people like herself — Foreign Service officers and their families. Hers is a strong ministry, she says. People call on her for advice and consolation over personal and professional setbacks, and she has been asked to conduct several funeral services for officers. "I understand the special problems of this work," she says. "I have faced them myself. You might say I've appointed myself the unofficial chaplain of the Foreign Service."

There was a time, however, when few would have sought out Alison Palmer's counsel. She has known her share of criticism. Five years ago, a male colleague told her she was "behaving like a lunatic," while a fellow female officer called her "an absolute disgrace." The unsolicited critiques were part of the reaction to her sex discrimination suit against the State Department — the first ever filed. Though the suit rocked the nation's staid diplomatic corps, and though the international publicity following her victory implied a bright future for the plaintiff, Tally has found the aftermath of her six-year struggle something less than satisfying.

"I've had to fight every step of the way for a reasonable assignment," she relates. "I don't expect ever to be promoted again. I feel, in essence, that my



career is over."

She is neither bitter nor beaten by the turn of events, however. "It's simply the price you pay for fighting," she says, in one of her spare, sensible conclusions. "You have to risk being thought of as a mal-content — losing face with those who assume that the powers-that-be are always right."

Tally was certain that the powers behind her exclusion from prime political assignments in Africa were wrong. The only reason they rejected her, she charged, was because she was a woman. There was, certainly, supporting evidence. Dean Edmund Gullion of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts, one of the ambassadors with whom Tally worked, has testified to her competency. "If she [needs] to prove she has courage, she's done that, time and again," he said in a newspaper article. "She's proven beyond doubt that she'd be good at her work." Another of her earlier bosses gave Tally a backhanded compliment in a conversation with author Russell Warren Howe in Ghana in the early fifties. Said Howe: "Her section chief confided boozily one night that she was 'real efficient for a girl — she never goofs off.' "

But maleness was the unwritten requirement for the highly competitive political jobs in developing countries, as Tally discovered when she read a memorandum from one ambassador unhappy with her assignment to his embassy. The local people would probably welcome an attractive female officer, he wrote sarcastically to another male State Department employee, but not for reasons that would best serve diplomacy. Tally totally rejected such arguments. "Appointments should reflect our principles," she said in discussing her discrimination suit with the press, "not their prejudices."

The State Department agreed, albeit reluctantly. In 1971, she won retroactive pay, a one-step promotion, and personal vindication. This winter, she received reimbursement for the \$25,000 in legal fees she had incurred during the six-year litigation. Moreover, several reforms were instituted at Foggy Bottom after her suit to improve the career potential for women. That pleased Tally Palmer, a woman whose concern for employee rights in the State Department has led her not only to help organize a union (the American Federation of Government Employees) but also to become the first foreign service officer in the world to qualify as a union shop steward in the AFL-CIO.

"In 1971, which is when my case got all the publicity," she notes, "6 percent of all the people recruited into the Foreign Service were women, and 94 percent were men. In 1972, when my suit had really hit the department, the percentage of women jumped to 18 percent. It tripled in one year — not bad."

But now the percentage is slipping, and Tally feels it necessary "to keep the pressure on." She is filing a second sex-discrimination suit — this one a class action suit on behalf of all women officers. "There is



*Foreign Service Officer Palmer at her State Department desk.*

still a tremendous amount of discrimination against women," she believes. "We move ahead much more slowly than men. The man, on the average, is getting promoted every three years, the woman every six."

Tally's present title is almost as long as she is: director of the Office of International Labor Affairs and foreign policy adviser to the United States delegation to the International Labor Organization. She is satisfied with the job, even though she was not exactly thrilled to get it. By a stroke of luck, the office backwater in which she had been placed to while away her career recently became a hot spot that attracts even Secretary Kissinger's attention. When the U.S. decided to pull out of the ILO this year, the pace of her work day changed dramatically.

Now she talks in hurried spurts to visitors in her sparsely decorated office. Telephones ring, people pop in, mail piles up on her desk. As she talks, her eyes dart nervously whenever there is movement near the door. She has little time to waste. Yet, for all the intensity one detects, Alison Palmer remains a little vulnerable. She laughs at herself a lot, and drops occasional barbs of self-deprecation into the most serious of conversations. She does not appear to be the crusading sort, and one wonders how she has toughened herself to withstand the rigors of challenging two of the most tradition-bound institutions in this country.

The impetus apparently came gradually, a product of frustrated ambitions dating back to her first job. She had wanted to be a foreign correspondent for a newspaper, she says. But after stints as a secretary for both the *New York Times* and the *Christian Science Monitor*, she decided the prospects were bleak. "I looked around me and saw women who had worked there for ten years and were only allowed to cover funeral orations," is the way she tells it.

When she first tried to get into the Foreign Service in 1955, she did well on the written test but flunked the oral examination. The reason for her failure, she was told privately later, was that the State Department at that time hired one black and one woman in alternate years. She had hit the "Negro year." It was small consolation.

Have the past ten years of struggle against sex discrimination in church and State been a greater consolation? Tally Palmer answers yes, but she concedes that her battles have extracted a toll. "Whenever a woman is aware of discrimination against herself, she has to make a hard decision — there's no halfway measure about it, no turning back. Either you fight it or you give into it," she says.

"I knew if I fought discrimination I'd have to go on fighting the rest of my life. You become identified as a grievant, as a complainer; you can never get back into being a nice lady. But the only reason for giving in and not fighting would have been fear. And then I would have thought of myself as a coward from then on."

S.R.



*Tally Palmer adjusts her vestments, which she made herself.*

**Photographs by Jean Gwaltney**





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Liberty's Impact:  
The World Views 1776

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# Liberty Tree Revisited: The American Revolution and Spanish America

*R. C. Padden*

COLONIES," observed the economist Turgot, "are like fruit: they fall when they are ripe." Or, as the fate of Spain's colonies in America was to suggest, when someone shakes the tree. In the beginning Spain had claimed nearly the whole of the Western Hemisphere by right of prior discovery, but early in the seventeenth century her European rivals established permanent American colonies of their own. Although diplomacy could forestall, it could not prevent ultimate confrontations between the rivals in their striving to diminish Spain's American hegemony. In 1664 England attacked the Dutch and forced them to relinquish New Amsterdam and the Hudson River. Meanwhile, New France and French presence on the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico effectively sealed England off from continental expansion. War came, and in the peace of 1763 a defeated France ceded La Louisiane to her Bourbon ally, Spain, and quietly retreated from the North American mainland. The banners of the Dutch and French had fallen; the crimson and gold ensign of the Spanish throne still waved over the richest and most desirable expanse of America. But how much longer? The two remaining giants eyed each other and prepared for an Armageddon that never came, because England's mainland colonies revolted in 1776 — an event that, to contemporaries, must have appeared to be the quintessential historical accident.

From the beginning English Americans were willing participants in British aggression against Spain's American empire. New Englanders were so prominent in the opening and development of illicit trade with the Spanish colonies that all Anglo-Americans came to be known to Spanish Americans as "Bostonese." New Englanders also served in the British expeditionary forces that took

Jamaica from Spain in 1655, and elsewhere joined in raids on Spanish shipping. Ever alert to the commercial possibilities that action against Spain revealed, Anglo-Americans initiated a fugitive exploitation of logwood on the Central American coast. Enterprising New Englanders accurately reckoned its potential, and by 1715 they had some fifteen hundred colonists in settlements in Yucatán, Honduras, and "Campeachy," while their merchants set the price of Caribbean dyewoods in the world market.

The economic penetration of Spain's American empire by her rivals was virtually guaranteed by Spanish commercial policy. All colonial trade was a declared monopoly, to be conducted exclusively with Spanish commercial houses and through designated ports. All direct trade was forbidden. Merchants holding the trading monopoly intentionally failed to make available the volume and variety of goods that the colonies required; colonial prices were predictably high, and Spanish merchants were assured of inordinately high profits without expenditure of effort or concern. Since the colonials were forbidden their own manufactures, they had to buy from foreigners. Contraband thus became institutionalized even among those who would have been the most loyal of subjects. For the crown's officials, opportunity for bribery and extortion was endless.

This vast illicit market held irresistible attraction for England's mainland colonials. With the turn of the eighteenth century their ships were engaged in direct commerce with Spain and Portugal — some legal, some not — while others were sailing to Madagascar and Angola for slaves, trading with Dutch Curaçao and Surinam, and doing business with myriad forbidden "foreign plantations" in "ports unknown." By 1718 there were over two thousand vessels from Salem, Boston, Newport, and New York plying the West Indies trade, a

good part of which was contraband. Apparently, the Anglo-Americans were too preoccupied with getting on in the New World to take time for the drawing of nice distinctions between what was lawful trade and what was not. When they traded directly with Spanish colonies they defied Spanish law. When they carried to Spain commodities banned by the Navigation Acts, like pitch, tar, lumber, sugar, indigo, and tobacco, they violated English law. When they cut logwood in Central America and carried it to continental Europe they flouted both Spanish and English laws.

The heart of the matter was that, in the English view, mercantilism could not be fully productive if the colonials enjoyed free access to Spanish American and European markets. At the same time, England's mainland colonies required more complementary trading partners for maximal development of their economies than could be had within the prevailing practice of British mercantilism. Even though they were collaborators in the larger enterprise of combating Spain, they were also competitors: English imperialists and Anglo-Americans were following inimical self-interests, and they were consequently embarked on a collision course. Their transits intersected in 1776.

HAVING declared their independence, the American rebels were confronted by a war that had to be won, together with the urgent necessity of fashioning a workable system of government and its defense. As if that were not enough, they were under extreme pressure to progress at once from colonialism to internationalism. At the center of the challenge lay the undecided fate of Spain's American empire—undecided in part because the rebels themselves had upset the timetable and clouded the nature of the resolution by their rebellion. For most of the seventeenth century, according to one Spanish observer, Spain had kept her American colonies because it was in the best interests of England, France, and Holland to allow her to do so. "If that empire were to fall into the hands of one of these three powers," he reasoned, "the other two would lose the advantages they then enjoyed; that is why they remained neutral and content with the robberies they made and the fruits of their fraudulent or licit trade with galleons and fleets." A generation later Montesquieu agreed, suggesting that God had created the Spaniards and Turks

## PRICE CURRENT

	Doll'rs.	Rials.	
Superfine Flour }	35		} Barrel.
Common do. }	30		
Pork	29		
Beef	28		
Potatoes	5		
Turpentine	26		
Pitch	25		
Tar	2		} Hundred.
Refin			
2cd. Nails }			
1cd. do. }	5	20	
8d. do. }			
6d. do. }			
4d. do. }			
3d. do. }			
Linseed Oil	3	2	} Hundred.
Iron	18		
Cordage	28		
Cod Fish	15		
Scale do.	0		
White Wax	100		
Train Oil }	23		
Tallow }			} Hoghead.
Bordeaux Wine }	10		
Catalonia do. }			} Pipe.
Madeira	5	2	
Onions	2	1	} Bunch.
Boards			
Candles			} Pound.
White Lead			
Red Paint }			
Yellow do. }			
Butter			
Cheese			
Bees Wax			
Tin			} Sheet.
Brown Sugar			
White do.			} Aroue.
Cocoa	6	1	
Coffee	4		
Hides			} Each.
Salt			

N. B. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  is a Dollar, and an Arabe 2-1b.

Havana, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  182.

JOSEPH & JOSHUA GRAFTON




Figure 1. Since 1776 the Cuban trade had been vital to the financial support of the American Revolution and to the developing economy of the United States. In addition to its regular imports from the United States, Havana needed seven thousand barrels of flour each month as well as ten thousand feet of lumber for making sugar boxes. In 1782 mercantile houses such as Brown and Ives of Providence could expect to sell their goods in Havana at the prices shown on this list furnished by the Cuban importers Joseph and Joshua Grafton.



to hold vast empires for the benefit of others. But England's rising power in the second half of the eighteenth century changed all that, and her Continental rivals, especially the Bourbons, began to be haunted by the specter of the Union Jack flying over all of America. The American revolution of 1776 came almost as re-prieve: Spain and France made the rebel cause their own, thinking to tilt the balance of power in their favor. Increasingly, the New World was to be used to redress the balance of power in the Old, and the American revolutionaries were ever mindful of the opportunities and perils involved.

Late in the summer of 1776 committees of the Continental Congress dispatched agents to all of Spain's Caribbean colonies and to northern South America to increase trade and representation of American interests. Almost invariably these agents were merchants who already enjoyed the benefit of widespread, even intimate, personal contacts throughout Spanish America. Congress refused them salaries, and so they commonly repaired their personal fortunes by acting as commission brokers. It amounted to an informal consular service, one based upon private enterprise with governmental sanction. The diplomacy, intelligence, and propaganda of the yet-to-be-united states largely rested in the hands of men of business and commerce.

With Spain backing the rebellious Anglo-Americans, increased trade with her American colonies was temporarily approved; but, as conservative monarchists, the Spaniards were frankly worried over their aid to a republican cause, even as they extended it. There would be no general opening of the Spanish colonies to the enterprise of the Anglo-Americans, nor was any official recognition extended to their agents, who had been sent, uninvited, to the colonies. Since, on the other hand, the crown had not ordered their expulsion, colonial administrators allowed the American agents to conduct their affairs, not uncommonly with mutual profit.

The Revolutionary War period thus offered the rebels an opportunity to penetrate Spanish America more deeply and extensively than ever before. Yankee privateers sailed everywhere in search of prizes and were followed by whalers, who usually carried trade goods on the side. Whaling was good in the South Atlantic, and in 1786 New England whalers established a settlement on the Falkland Islands, off the coast of Argentina. The following year Captain Paul Worth, master of the *Beaver*, sailed through the Strait of Magellan and initiated a whale fishery in the Pacific. As part-time traders, the whalers ranged all the way to the Pacific Northwest, laying the foundation for a contraband trade in Chile, Peru, Mexico, and California. At this same time William Coxe, a merchant of Philadelphia, shipped a cargo of otter skins to China and made a fortune. Another enterprising Yankee, stuck with a cargo of wolf pelts described

as otter and consigned to Calcutta, sold them for five dollars a pelt in Canton. Another fortune was made, this time to be followed by a swarm of American vessels Asia-bound. This explosive entry into the Far Eastern trade was feasible only because Spanish Chile provided a strategic way station. Valparaíso and Coquimbo were favored harbors, and when Spanish port officials made it difficult from time to time, the Yankees moved to islands off the coast, where they established settlements of their own.

FROM the English perspective, retribution for France's role in the successful American revolution was visited in 1789. "England shall be avenged of your actions," an Englishman had written to Louis XVI in 1778, "when your own government is judged and condemned in accordance with the principles being enunciated in Philadelphia, and which are being applauded in your capital." Recoiling in shock from the French Revolution, Spain's government stationed censors at her border posts to intercept revolutionary literature and forbade the then fashionable wearing of waistcoats on which the word *Liberté* was embroidered. Spain's involvement in the coalition against republican France and her subsequent reentry into the war in 1796, this time as Napoleon's ally, effectively isolated her from her colonies. She could neither supply nor defend them, and in 1797 reluctantly opened the American colonies to neutral trade. In view of England's increasing preoccupation with the Napoleonic menace, the United States was free to move. Within months the Yankees had captured most of the Caribbean food trade and opened up a dominant trade with La Guaira, the seaport of Caracas, which was fast emerging as one of the key revolutionary centers of Spanish America. The Americans had 40 warships and hundreds of armed merchantmen plying the trade routes of the New World. In February 1799, the United States had 25 of the 30 foreign vessels anchored at Veracruz, Mexico; out of 528 ships then riding at anchor in Havana, 431 were American. In Chile, Yankees outnumbered other foreigners by three or four to one. The United States was rapidly taking over nearly the whole of trade with Spanish America: from a base of approximately \$1.5 million, United States exports to the Spanish West Indies alone would grow to nearly \$11 million by 1805.

Commerce was the lifeblood of the Revolution and of the strippling republic (see figure 1). Alexander Hamilton employed his ample talents in the formulation of fiscal policies, around which political factions and parties tended to form. At this time about 40 percent of the goods sold abroad by the United States represented native production; the balance was reexported foreign stock. Conversely, 77 percent of the goods traded to

Spanish America came from the factories or handicrafts and farms of the United States. The latter commerce was not merely a source of profit: it contributed substantially to development of the domestic economy. The implications of that fact raised new questions concerning the interests of the United States and the continued dependency of Spanish America upon the crown of Spain.

Hamilton favored expanded trade with Spanish America; he simultaneously emerged as the leader of powerful Federalists — in and out of public office — who advocated a policy of geographical expansion at the expense of Spain. There was talk in the newspapers and in the Congress of filibustering, of border clashes, even of war against the Spaniards. The *Philadelphia Gazette* put the expansionist case neatly in 1799: "A war with Spain is absolutely necessary to the salvation of this country if a war with France takes place, or if the Spaniards have ceded Louisiana to France. They must both be driven into the Gulf of Mexico, or we shall never sleep in peace. Besides, a war with Spain would be so convenient! There is nothing but dry blows to be gotten from the penniless sans-culottes; but the wealth of Spanish America would be a salve for every sore. It would be the cream of the war."

Expansionist sentiment in the United States had been furthered by Francisco de Miranda, a Venezuelan whose lifelong revolutionary activities earned him the title Apostle of Spanish American Independence. During a visit to the United States begun in 1783 he met all the leading political and commercial figures and sought their support for a plan to revolutionize Spanish America. Hamilton was much impressed by Miranda and his ideas, as were, among others, Colonel W. S. Smith (Washington's aide in the Revolutionary War), Secretary of War Henry Knox, Rufus King, and Winthrop Sargent. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, found Miranda "a learned man and a flaming Son of liberty." Most impressed with Miranda's eloquence and commanding presence, perhaps, was James Lloyd of Boston, who later confided to John Adams: "With his whole frame in motion, and pacing the room with giant strides, [Miranda] presented to my juvenile imagination a new and apparently more elevated sample of the human character, and seemed capable of leading a People impatient of their Government, and ripe for its subversion to any deeds of daring to which his ambitions might direct them."

Although Hamilton and his party appeared ready to march on Spanish America, Thomas Jefferson was not. As early as 1786 he had cautioned, "Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest, from which all America, north and south, is to be peopled. We should take care too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. Those countries can-

not be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece. The navigation of the Mississippi we must have. This is all we are as yet ready to receive." Jefferson was right. Without impressive sea power and until the nation had achieved greater military potential, American gains would most likely be made diplomatically, by playing France's ambition and desire for restoration of its American empire against England's dread of such restoration and her fear of continental expansion on the part of the United States, with both to be played off against Spain. There must be skillful diplomacy, but no war. Such proved to be the essence of Jefferson's strategy after he became president.

Napoleon's scheme for restoring the French empire on the North American mainland was already afoot when Jefferson assumed the presidency in 1801. Two steps were involved: the retrocession to France of La Louisiane, which Napoleon had already wrung from Spain in a secret treaty the year before, and organization of a Caribbean base. Everything thus turned on the second step, the recovery of French San Domingue, which had fallen under the hostile rule of black revolutionaries. In November 1801 Napoleon dispatched his brother-in-law, General Leclerc, and ten thousand troops to San Domingue. Convinced that the French would follow up victory in San Domingue with a military occupation of Louisiana, Jefferson feinted by threatening Napoleon with a new and binding alliance between the United States and England that would forever exclude France from the Western Hemisphere. Meanwhile, five hundred thousand blacks and a scourge of yellow fever wiped out Leclerc and his army. Napoleon, seeing his strategy irretrievably lost, did an about-face and sold La Louisiane to Jefferson's emissaries for 80 million francs. On the face of it, it was an exceptional bargain for a French occupation of Louisiana that, in Napoleon's words, "will not last perhaps a day." He had one more reason to gloat: "I have just given England a maritime rival that sooner or later will lay low her pride."

Jefferson's diplomatic triumph was followed by a painful international embarrassment. Francisco de Miranda returned to the United States in November 1804, this time with a plan to revolutionize his native Caracas. American expansionists made available to him funds, arms, and munitions. Colonel Smith, who was now surveyor of the port of New York, acted as liaison and also recruited about two hundred men for the venture. Samuel Ogden, a merchant and ship owner with long experience in the Caribbean, supplied the ships. The entire affair was leaked to the Spanish minister, who undertook a vehement and lengthy protest that the president and secretary of state refused to acknowledge. Meanwhile, the Miranda expedition — its leader claim-





## *The EXECUTION of ten of MIRANDA'S Officers.*

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*Figure 2. The execution of American filibusteros — military adventurers — captured during Francisco de Miranda's ill-fated revolutionary expedition to Venezuela (1806), an incident that had embarrassing repercussions for the Jefferson administration. From the History of the Adventures and Sufferings of Moses Smith (Brooklyn, 1812), an account by one of the survivors.*

ing “the tacit approbation and good wishes” of the administration — sailed from New York in February 1806. When the would-be revolutionaries attempted a landing at Porto Cavello, waiting Spanish forces put a speedy end to their enterprise. Miranda fled, leaving sixty men, who were captured. Some were executed (see figure 2); those who survived experienced terrible privation and suffering.

In the United States Jefferson's political foes made the most of the debacle; the administration was embarrassed in its denials by a public suspicion that the president and secretary of state had connived with Miranda from the beginning, and by strident demands of the Spanish and French ministers for satisfaction. Smith and Ogden were therefore indicted and tried on a charge of criminal conspiracy. Their sensational trial was, according to the *New York Evening Post*, “the most wicked, perfidious, and detestable persecution that ever disgraced a civilized country.” Smith and Ogden were acquitted in what the *U.S. Gazette* termed “Jefferson and Madison's trial.”

In acquiring Louisiana, Jefferson had won the key to imperial expansion on the continent, a reality that Spain both appreciated and feared. In the course of bitter disputes over the boundaries of Louisiana and the

Florida question, Jefferson warned his minister in Paris that Napoleon must either “compel Spain to do us justice, or abandon her to us. We ask but one month to be in possession of the city of Mexico.” He also expressed interest in the acquisition of Cuba and coveted the Panama Canal site, the latter being “a vast desideratum for reasons political and philosophical.” Never, in his negotiations with Spain, did he give assurances against further expansion by the United States in the south and west.

By the end of his second term President Jefferson had formulated a fundamental position with respect to Spain's American empire. In his view, the United States could not permit the Spanish American colonies to become part of either French or English colonial empires; European political systems were to be excluded from the Western Hemisphere; finally, there must be no limit to the possible expansion of the United States. For the world's diplomats these points would later be formalized in the Monroe Doctrine. Most Americans, however,



simply found themselves in possession of an expansionist mystique which in time would appear so self-evident and manifest that it could be ascribed to destiny.

AFTER 1776 the Yankee mission in Spanish America was twofold: to spread the political gospel of rational liberty and to get rich, and in that order. Ships' officers, supercargoes, seamen, commercial and diplomatic agents, all were proud representatives of their country and its revolution. To explain the American Revolution in a monarchist society was to propagandize, but they went far beyond that: they commonly distributed translated copies of the Declaration of Independence and presented their hosts with watches and fobs and other trinkets engraved with the image and slogans of Liberty. The recipients were usually landed Creole aristocrats, native Spanish Americans, who controlled most of the commerce and dominated urban politics. As a class they were well educated, and many had traveled. The colonial universities had been teaching Descartes, Newton, and Leibnitz since 1736, and had done it well. When the Enlightenment came the Creoles were prepared to use it and to make original contributions to it. For the most part they shunned the luminous philosophical fulminations so popular in Europe, concentrating instead on science and its applications. Bernardo Monteagudo, a Creole revolutionary of Buenos Aires, reflected their attitude perfectly: "Enlightenment gives man the power to dominate himself and in a certain measure to dominate nature; it causes to disappear the awful phantom of chance, to which the thoughtless attribute the greater part of their misfortunes."

During the Jeffersonian era, as the interests of the United States in Spanish America were gradually defined, there were correlated shifts in the attitudes and actions of American representatives there. The subversion of Spain's sovereignty became increasingly explicit in their attempts to undermine the Creoles' loyalty to Spain and to enlist them as ideological and commercial clients of the United States. This was notable in Chile, where American interest had risen sharply; the Santa María Islands, off the Chilean coast, were being used as strategic bases in the growing trade of the United States with the Far East. Contraband trade in Chile was greater in volume than legal trade and was dominated by the United States. American whaling continued, but with increase in contraband and in political agitation. As a backwater of empire, Chile was always one of the first to suffer material shortages in Spain's imperial system of supply and one of the last to be served; the colony consumed more than it produced and subsisted with the aid of an annual subsidy from the mines of Peru, which relegated Chile to the lowly status of a drain on the imperial economy. Chilean Creoles, therefore,

were especially vulnerable to American propaganda that deplored Chile's backwardness and underdevelopment in the presence of natural abundance. The experiences of William Shaler and Richard J. Cleveland, two seasoned Yankee traders in Chile in 1802, are revealing. Cleveland wrote:

During our sojourn at Valparaiso, we had become acquainted with, and were in the habit of visiting on familiar terms, several interesting native families; for the native inhabitants sympathized with us, and condemned the unfriendly course manifested towards us by their rulers. They seemed, generally, to be awakening to a sense of the abject state of vassalage in which they were held by their European masters; the posts of honour and profit being exclusively in possession of Europeans, to the great annoyance of the Creoles. Bursts of indignation, at these and other grievances connected with them, would sometimes escape them, which were generally accompanied with a hope that the period of emancipation was not very distant.

Such sentiments were met by us with corresponding ones, by drawing a parallel between their country and ours, while each was under a colonial system of government, by adverting to the greater physical means in their possession to enable them to throw off the yoke, than was possessed by the Anglo-Americans, in the beginning of their Revolution, by demonstrating to them the greatly increased value of the products of their soil, and the diminished prices at which they would receive the manufactures of Europe, when their commerce should be freed from the shackles to which tyranny and folly had so long subjected it; and finally, by remarking on the paralysing and debasing effects on the mind, which are inseparable from a protracted state of dependence and vassalage. For the better promotion of the embryo cause, we gave them a copy of our Federal Constitution, and a translation into Spanish of our Declaration of Independence.

The interest of the United States in Spanish American independence was gratuitously furthered by the emperor of France. In a Continental power play, Napoleon arrested the reigning Spanish Bourbons and seated his brother, Joseph, on the Spanish throne in 1807. This act precipitated a constitutional crisis of first magnitude: the Spanish colonies had ever been the property of the Spanish sovereign, never the nation. The American colonies were thus technically without a legal government until the royal family should be restored. Everywhere Creoles formed parties and political associations with an eye to reducing peninsular authority and gaining greater power for themselves. In Chile Creole reformers commissioned Matthew Hoervel, an American citizen, to bring in a printing press, long refused by the royal government of the colony. It arrived aboard the frigate *Galloway* under the care of three American printers, Samuel Burr Johnston, William H. Burdige, and Simon Garrison. The press was set up and forthwith published a weekly periodical, *La Aurora de Chile*. Under a motto of "Long Live the Union, the Fatherland, and Long Live the King," it consistently praised the American Revolution and carried translated speeches of General Washing-



ton, Jefferson, Madison, and other celebrated American patriots, selected British parliamentary speeches, and inflammatory editorials by its Chilean editor.

The influence of the United States on the Spanish colonies was evaluated in 1815 by an informed Spanish writer, Fr. Melchor Martínez, when nearly all of Spanish America was in open revolt:

The Bostonese Republic, isolated and surrounded by so many peoples desirous of imitating its ideas of liberty, considers and fears at the same time the weakness of its existence and for that reason arouses its greatest efforts to enlarge its small size and extend its system as its only means of achieving solidity and substance. To this end it puts in motion all imaginable means, without hesitating at the most iniquitous and immoral, in order to lure the Spanish Americans to its depraved intent. . . .

Clandestine trade and the permission to fish for whales introduce traders and adventurers from the United States into all the coasts, ports, islands, and other Spanish possessions, giving them opportunities to persuade the Spanish colonists of the flourishing state and advantageous situation of their country, while decrying the Spanish colonial government and subjection to the mother country in Europe as ignominious slavery. They magnify the riches and extent of these provinces; proclaim the injustice and tyranny with which the wealth is carried off to enrich Europe; cry out the state of obscurity, abandonment, and civil nullity in which the colonists live; and offer with impudence all the aid of their great power to the peoples who may wish to shake off the yoke of legitimate and just government. Moreover, they have adopted and put into execution the most powerful means to undermine and destroy the political and religious edifice of the Spanish colonies, sending clandestinely to all and each one of these provinces agents for the purpose of establishing themselves and becoming citizens, with the design of misleading public opinion and destroying allegiance to the mother country, to which effect those detestable spies leave no stone unturned in order to marry into the leading families who also have influence in the government; difference of religion is no impediment, for to them it is immaterial. They become passionate Catholics in name only and in this way acquire the security and freedom to ingratiate themselves and take an active part in the deception of the inhabitants. Such has been the most efficacious and common means whereby the present convulsions of Spanish America have been produced.

Although he acknowledged the French Revolution, the writer gave it scant importance in the Spanish American revolt. Certainly it could not have been for lack of knowledge on the part of the Creole revolutionaries. After 1789 the urban centers of Mexico City, Havana, Caracas, Buenos Aires, Lima, Bogotá, and the ports of Chile were inundated by a continuing flood of books, pamphlets, and newspapers, especially from England and the United States. Writers of the Enlightenment had been available for some time to those who knew where to find them, and now the writings of revolutionaries were literally dumped on the market: by 1807 the butchers of Cumaná were wrapping sausages in pages torn from Tom Paine's *Common Sense* and *Rights*

of Man, Rousseau's *Social Contract*, and Pablo Vizcardo's classic *Letter to Spanish Americans*. The latter, a compelling challenge to Creoles to emulate the American Revolution, was written by a Peruvian Creole in London in 1795. Since revolution ran counter to English policy, the letter was suppressed. But Rufus King, the American minister, took it to Philadelphia, where it was published in 1799 and then distributed all over Spanish America. It was perhaps the greatest single literary contribution to the overthrow of Spanish dominion in America.

The Creoles were well acquainted with the revolutionary writings of the eighteenth century, but foreign ideas were not the cause of the movement for independence in Spanish America. If there was a single, all-pervading cause, it was a deeply rooted dissatisfaction with colonial dependency, together with the will to end it. In the long run, the French Revolution exerted a negative influence upon most Creoles. Many educated Creole revolutionaries revered Rousseau and Voltaire and sentimentally embraced the French Revolution, but in practice they followed Locke and his absolute right of the individual to own and hold property. They were, after all, the landlords of Spanish America. Most of them also abhorred the doctrine of equality. Alexander von Humboldt, observing the society at first hand in the period immediately preceding the revolution, concluded that the elite of the Creole aristocracy would rather lose their rights than share them with the masses below, and would prefer to be ruled by foreigners than by their own inferiors. The black revolution in San Domingue, which began as an echo of the French Revolution, held its own message for the Creoles: it promised undisguised race war, with butchery of the whites and destruction of their property. The Creoles of Spanish America, themselves reigning over darker-skinned masses, took the hint and were reinforced in their determination to maintain their position and preserve their privileges at any cost. There would be no social revolution in Spanish America.

Francisco de Miranda made the point in a letter to Alexander Hamilton, written in 1798. Referring to the developing revolutionary spirit in the Spanish colonies, he wrote: "The only danger I can see is the introduction of French principles, which would poison liberty in its cradle and would ultimately put an end to yours also." To his own people he said, "Two great examples lie before our eyes: the American Revolution and the French Revolution. Let us discreetly imitate the first; let us most carefully avoid the disastrous effects of the second." The key word was "example," and that is where the United States derived its influence with Spanish America, rather than from any shared ideology.

The newly established federal system of the United States enjoyed enormous prestige among educated Spanish Americans, and many of their hastily drawn consti-

tutions and political philosophies were inspired by our example. The Liberator, Simón Bolívar, acknowledging the vast differences in culture and historical experience that separated Spanish Americans from Anglo-Americans, warned his countrymen that "it would be better for South Americans to adopt the Koran rather than the United States' form of government, although the latter is the best on earth." He was also deeply concerned for his peasant soldiers who had fought and suffered and won the victory, but who, in the nature of things, would find that they had won nothing at all for themselves: "We are over an abyss," he brooded, "or, rather, over a volcano that is about to erupt. I fear peace more than war." The upheaval he dreaded would have taken place, but few of the postwar political structures, federal or monarchical, survived long enough to be tested; there was instead a universal outbreak of partisan conflict in which plunder repaid the debts of the past. Almost everywhere in Spanish America, anarchy prevailed as local and urban oligarchs manipulated militarized bandits and fought for the preservation of their own interests.

Observers in the United States were astonished and dismayed. From our vantage point we know that they had been victimized by the *maladie du siècle*: all the Spanish colonials had needed to realize their innate virtues was to be free. There was much agonized reflection on both the anarchy in Spanish America and on the policies of the United States. Rufus King, one of the champions of Spanish American liberation, retreated a pace or two:

Whether we will and when we will acknowledge the Independence of any of these Colonies are questions to be determined by a reference not to their interests but to our own. . . . You will not suppose that I have changed any of my former Opinions reflecting the Advantages to this Country that will arise out of the Independence of the Spanish Colonies, but it is a serious Question, and I should regard it as an unfortunate decision of it, that we should plunge into a War in the actual Position of the World for the Deliverance of these Colonies, whose incapacity to manage their own affairs must for a time be a cause of great Confusion and Disorder.

John Quincy Adams took a different, more perceptive tack; he argued that the Spanish American revolution was not at all like that of the United States. The latter had sought independence in order to secure civil rights. In Spanish America, he charged, civil rights were being trampled by all parties and factions. "As to an American system," he declared, "we have it; we constitute the whole of it; there is no community of interests or of principles between North and South America." Many Americans would share that opinion, believing it to have been the tragedy of Spanish American independence that the Creoles spurned American ideology and risked everything in an uncomprehending imitation of the American Revolution.

In the United States the tide of Manifest Destiny was running and would come full. The failure of Spanish America to resolve its political problems, whatever the reason, was sufficient to bring down upon it the full contempt in which the Anglo-Americans had always held Spain. In noting the distress of its nearest Latin neighbor in 1827, the *American Quarterly Review* remarked:

In civilization and intellectual improvement far behind the rest of the world, yet with the most dilated ideas of their own capacity and general intelligence, the Mexicans, whilst in a state of dependency and debility, imagine themselves gifted with superior energy and readily conceive themselves the objects of universal envy and admiration.

Bolívar interpreted the signs perfectly and warned his contemporaries that "a very rich and powerful nation, extremely warlike and capable of anything is at the head of this continent." He particularly feared its readiness to meddle and interfere, its self-righteousness, and in 1829 despaired that the United States "seems destined by providence to plague America with torments in the name of freedom."

Thomas Jefferson once said of the United States and Spanish America, "The womb of time is big with events to take place between us and them." We could do worse in the bicentennial year than ponder this cryptic prophecy.

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# Under the Elms

## Stoltz named acting president

When we last left the presidential search (BAM, April), plans for choosing a successor to Donald F. Hornig were in disarray, and contingencies for governing Brown after June 30 were uncertain. The Corporation, through its Presidential Selection Committee, had decided that the presidential candidates submitted to it for recommendation to the full Corporation were unacceptable, and had announced that the search would be reorganized under its direction and extended into the next academic year. Both students and faculty reacted to the move with alarm, fearing their voice in the matter was being silenced. The pages of the *Brown Daily Herald* and the conversations on campus began to be filled with anxious speculation over what the results of March's unexpected events would be.

By May, specific answers were forthcoming, and the general uncertainty was lifting. Heated debate in April had resulted in the acceptance by the faculty (through the Faculty Policy Group) and the students (through the Undergraduate Council of Students) of their role in the new search process. Each group selected new representatives to serve on consulting committees to the Corporation searchers, and a third committee, made up of administration officials, was added as a consulting body. All were submitting new names for consideration. In addition, a consulting firm, Heidrick and Struggles, had been retained by the Corporation and was busy gathering information on various candidates under consideration.

The most significant development, however, was the nomination by the Corporation's Advisory and Executive Committee (A&E) on May 14 of an interim president to serve after President Hornig steps down June 30 and until a permanent president takes office. The person they selected was not only skilled in the administrative affairs of the University, but also intimately familiar with the role of acting president. His name: Merton P. Stoltz.

Provost Stoltz's elevation to the



*Mert Stoltz: A familiar role.*

presidency on July 1 will mark the third time in seven years that the University has called on him to guide it through a difficult transition period. He served the University for a year in 1969-70 as acting president, after the resignation of Ray Heffner. Again, in the summer of 1972, he assumed the chief executive position at Brown following President Hornig's heart attack.

Nearing retirement, Provost Stoltz has been a member of the Brown faculty since 1940, and has served as chairman of the economics department (1956-64), associate dean of the graduate school (1960-64), and dean of the University (1964-66). He was named provost, the chief academic officer under the president, ten years ago.

During his first term in the role of acting president, the provost helped launch Brown's "Program for the Seventies," a major capital campaign aimed at raising a total of \$92 million in private funds during the decade.

Chancellor Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., expressed confidence in the provost's ability to "keep the University moving forward," when he announced Stoltz's nomination for the interim presidency in May (the full Corporation was slated to approve formally the A&E nomination at its next meeting in June). "Provost Stoltz has a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of Brown

and of higher education," said Tillinghast. "He has demonstrated his devotion to this University and his ability to meet the arduous demands of the presidency." Tillinghast added that Stoltz's term as acting president could well be for a "substantial period of time."

In an interview with the BAM prior to the A&E meeting, the chancellor also shed light on what the current presidential searchers are doing and what the Brown community can expect in the future. He said then that most of the names now under consideration come from the same list of candidates used by the first presidential search committee, although a few additional names have been added, through suggestions from students, faculty, and administrators. The main problem the searchers face at this time is too many names, not too few, the chancellor felt. He said that the searchers must now "sweat down" the list (whose size he did not estimate, saying only that it was over the "fifty names" which had been reported on campus) to a manageable number of prime contenders. And he indicated what the procedure for doing this would be: "The approach we're taking is that of selecting from the list particularly high-potential names and concentrating on them. We're not starting at the bottom and eliminating from the list until we eventually get to the end," said the chancellor. "We're starting from the other end. If, among the high-potential candidates, we can find two or three in whom we have particular interest and who are interested in us, it may well be that there will be a lot of people to whom we really don't pay much attention. We have just so much time and so many resources."

Other remarks by Chancellor Tillinghast are included in the following excerpts from that May 14 interview:

□ On the anticipated time-frame for the interim presidency: "At this point in time, with many people having made their plans for the next academic year, it may well be that, even though we arrive at a selection of a new president and he accepts, he may not be with us until a year from now. That is a very real possibility."

□ On the criteria for selecting the

president: "There have been suggestions that the list of criteria ought not to read as if they were listed in order of importance, but as if each were about as important as the other. There has also been a suggestion that the statement relative to fund-raising ability has been understated."

□ On the procedures for the summer: "The Presidential Selection Committee will probably meet with the consulting committees on the average of once every couple of weeks, and our own task force (consisting of Willard C. Butcher '48, Arthur R. Taylor '57, Richard Salomon '32, Alfred H. Joslin '35, Ruth Ekstrom '53, and Tillinghast) will meet at least that often and perhaps oftener, depending on need. The full selection committee will meet once a month. Of course, we will have to adjust for developments as we go along."

□ On the type of candidates on the current presidential search list: "The great majority are in education. Some are not: they are in government service; some hold positions such as chief scientist in an industrial company; there are also some foundation people. But something like 80 percent are actively in education."

□ On the chances of a presidential decision over the summer: "Let me put it this way: I would very much hope that we could have the job done by the time college opens in the fall, or very shortly thereafter. That's just a hope. I can't predict, but I think there is substantial reason to hope we might have it done by then." S.R.

## Henry Moore will have his wish

British sculptor Henry Moore, whose one-ton piece of cast-bronze beauty named "Bridge-Prop" sits on the College Green in front of Faunce House for all to enjoy, has long held the belief that "sculpture is an art of the open air." Back in 1951, in fact, the artist said frankly, "I would rather have a piece of my sculpture in a landscape . . . than in or on the most beautiful building I know."

It is not surprising, then, that Mr. Moore has approved a plan suggested by one Brown family that will create a unique sculpture retreat for his works on the wooded landscape of Brown's Haffenreffer tract in Bristol, R.I.

In early March, a second Moore

sculpture of cast bronze was making its way from Germany to the 450-acre Haffenreffer site. This piece, offered for use in the new sculpture program by American art collectors Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Davis, will be joined in several months by a third Moore sculpture donated by Vera and Albert List, the Brown benefactors for whom the List Art Building is named. Plans call for the placement of several additional Moore pieces within a year.

The sculpture retreat, which will be the first area of its kind at an American university, is the brainchild of David and Laura Finn, active Brown parents who were responsible for bringing Moore's "Bridge-Prop" to campus in 1974. David Finn, who is co-founder and chairman of the board of Ruder and Finn, an international public relations firm, proposed with his wife in 1972 that the University embark on a program to enrich the campus's landscape and "make sculpture a living and vital experience for students." They presented Brown with "Bridge-Prop" as the first phase of their plan. Now, in addition to creation of the Henry Moore sculpture area, which will be called "The Mt. Hope Reserve," the Finns hope to facilitate the placement of works by other artists in prominent positions on Brown's main campus.

Under the Finn plan, Brown will incur no costs except those involved in the upkeep of the pieces. Collectors who donate the works of art will pay transportation and insurance costs, and the initial installation and landscaping costs will be borne by the Laura and David Finn Foundation. S.R.

## An ambitious gift goal for the class of '51

In its desire to make a significant contribution to education at Brown at the time of its 25th reunion, the class of 1951 embarked some eight months ago on an ambitious program — to raise \$551,000 as a gift to the University this June. The gift will provide permanent endowments for the Class of 1951 Scholarship Fund and for a Humanism in Medicine program, the latter the idea of Dr. Henry M. Litchman '51, a member of the executive committee of the class.

"Members of the class," Dr. Litchman said, "felt that medical humanism was an area of study in which the University has the potential of being

nationally preeminent. The strong humanities heritage, the integrated faculty, and the basically innovative approach to medical education are conducive to the development of a good program.

"Some time back, the class executive committee, in conjunction with the Brown administration, evolved a plan for a program on Humanism in Medicine. The program will provide a focal point for interaction between the Medical Program and other University programs in a fashion that will be stimulating to all participants.

"The program will be supervised by the Division of Biological and Medical Sciences, but with an organizational framework that insures significant participation of the broader University community in the planning and implementation of the actual teaching effort."

At the present time, it is planned that the program will have two major components. First will be the "scholarship-in-residence" program, in which distinguished scholars from the arts, humanities, and social sciences will spend one week each month in the Brown community. The second component will be the sponsorship of "medicine-humanities" options for those students in the undergraduate portion of the medical education program who are committed to medicine but who want to deepen that commitment with the humanizing value of a liberal arts education.

The Scholarship Fund will complete the development of an endowment started by the women's class in 1951. The original fund was a memorial to Susan B. Wright, a gifted and popular classmate who died shortly after graduation.

Elwood E. Leonard, Jr., co-chairman (with Mickey Israel Balaban) of the class gift committee, said, "By the end of March we had passed the \$400,000 level on our total commitment to our class projects and to several other designations. But much has yet to be done. We are confident that we can reach the goal, but only if every member of the class will join us in giving. We will be making every possible effort to reach each classmate before our June 1 deadline."

The final report will be made at the Alumni Dinner, June 4. J.B.





John Forastie

Peggy Davis Crosbie: On to Palo Alto.

## Success stories in the Resumed Education program

□ Maria Duarte emigrated to the United States from Portugal and worked in a Fall River, Massachusetts, mill until she learned enough English to take courses at Bristol (Mass.) Community College at night. In 1973, she transferred to Brown as one of the University's first resumed education students, graduating last June with a concentration in Portuguese education. Maria is now a resource teacher in the Providence School System's bilingual education program.

□ Jeffrey Meek, a successful Massachusetts businessman, decided a college degree would help him further his career. He enrolled in the resumed education program, studied American civilization, and returned to his former job fulltime after graduating in 1975. Currently an estimator and a purchasing agent with a company, Jeff has hopes of becoming a partner someday.

□ Originally a member of the Pembroke class of 1966, Margaret Davis Crosbie dropped out of school and moved to Maine when she got married. Several years later and by then a widow with two children to support, she signed up for the resumed education program and will become a Ph.D. candidate in counseling psychology at Stanford University after she graduates this month.

These are just a few of the success stories Brown's innovative Resumed Undergraduate Education (RUE) Program has made possible. Established in 1972 as a six-year experiment, the pro-

gram was created to admit to degree candidacy people twenty-five years of age or older, or those whose formal education has been interrupted for at least five years. Associate Dean of the College Charlotte Lowney Tomas '57, director of RUE, says there are no resumed education programs in the Ivy League comparable to Brown's, which allows both men and women to work toward a degree on either a full- or a part-time basis.

Brown's program is part of a growing trend, for U.S. Census Bureau statistics show that "gray-haired" undergraduates are becoming more and more common at colleges and universities all over the country. Older students led college enrollment jumps in the 1970s, according to the census-takers, and of the 9.9 million students in college last fall, 1 million, or roughly 10 percent, were thirty-five or older.

There are currently about seventy RUE students at Brown, two-thirds of them women and approximately 17 percent of them minority students. Dean Tomas attributes the high percentage of women in the program to the fact that some women's life-styles allow them more time for a return educational engagement, and the fact that many women dropped out of school to get married. A number of the male RUE students are veterans who are pursuing a bachelor's degree on the G.I. Bill. While the majority of students have had some previous college experience — whether at Brown or elsewhere — people with only a high school degree are equally welcome. Two of the RUE students now at Brown, in fact, are twenty-three-year-old freshmen who finished high school and went to work at the age of eighteen.

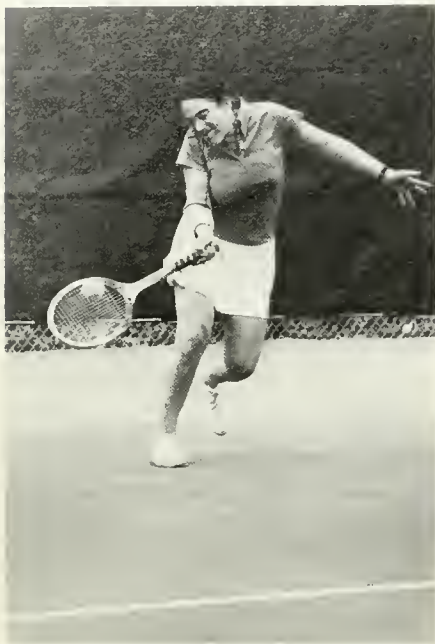
In order to receive a Brown diploma, RUE students with previous college credit must complete a minimum of sixteen University courses — the equivalent of four semesters — and they may take as much time as they need to complete their degree requirements. About half of the students are enrolled part-time, although many increase their course loads to full-time status once they've become accustomed to studying and writing term papers again. The New Curriculum makes Brown particularly attractive to returning students because they can tailor their academic programs to suit their own personal and career objectives without having to struggle with rigid language and distribution requirements.

The criteria for admitting students into the program differ from the University's regular admission procedure. College board scores are not required and personal interviews count heavily. The decision to admit is based primarily on an applicant's experience, maturity, commitment, and academic potential. Unlike many resumed education programs, financial aid is available to all students, whether full- or part-time.

Despite the bad press college degrees have been getting lately (as in the recent *Newsweek* cover story depicting two graduates in academic regalia wielding jack hammers and shovels at a construction site), an undergraduate degree is still a prerequisite for nearly all entry-level professional jobs, Dean Tomas says, "whether it's as a professional Girl Scout executive, a Community Chest leader, or whatever." People who take advantage of the RUE program are obviously aware of this and they take their education very seriously. "I'm amazed at the courage these people have," she says, for nearly all have family or other responsibilities to cope with in addition to their studies.

Because the RUE students have such diverse backgrounds (among those currently enrolled are a commercial artist, a music writer, several registered nurses, and a former Cambodian naval officer), they often bring a new and valuable perspective to class discussions. A middle-aged mother of three who's taking a course in family sociology, for example, isn't likely to remain silent if the class gets bogged down in a discussion of abstract role models, because she knows how drastically reality can differ from idealistic theory.

Now in its third year, the RUE program has proved to be an academic success. Even though some of the students have been high-risk candidates — that is, people with poor high school preparation or an unsuccessful previous college experience — only one student has flunked out since the program's inception. Moreover, two of the eight initial RUE students who graduated last June earned their degrees magna cum laude. "The students' academic success at Brown," says Dean Tomas, "is an extraordinary tribute to their self-motivation and tenacity as well as to their good humor and flexibility." K.S.



John Foraste

*Captain Nancy Fuld shows the strain of a tough match — and the joy of a victory.*

## A dynasty in women's tennis?

Not too long ago, little girls were taught that it was OK for them to hang by their knees, pitch hardball, and challenge boys to sprints around the block, as long as they outgrew this "tomboy" stage by the time they reached puberty. Although it was never stated explicitly, the message that was hammered into many youngsters' minds as effectively as the Pledge of Allegiance was this: after a certain age, girls are expected to become "ladies," and ladies are not athletic. Many of the attributes associated with athletic endeavor — competitiveness, calluses, sweat, and perhaps worst of all, muscular bodies — were considered the antithesis of soft, pink-skinned femininity.

But all of that changed with the emergence of the women's movement, coupled with a growing national concern for physical fitness in general. The stigma once attached to women's athletics is now lifting like a morning mist. Today's enlightened philosophy holds that a complete education — for girls as well as boys — requires the training of mind and body, and that a healthy body can foster better mental and emotional well-being. As a result of this new at-

titude, girls of all ages are showing a greater interest than ever before in a variety of sports, and programs to meet their demands are being implemented across the country: school girls are now holding their own on some Little League teams, and female high school students in a number of states have won the right to participate with boys in noncontact team sports. Passage of Title IX of the U.S. Education Act Amendments opened the way for still further progress by forcing the elimination of long-standing inequities in many women's athletic programs, particularly at the college level, where generally large athletic budgets have been tilted toward male varsity sports.

This nationwide push for improved athletic programs for women has had an impact at Brown as well. Five years ago, the University had only four women's varsity teams and no junior varsity squads; this year, in contrast, women can choose from fifteen varsity and nine JV sports, and four new coaches have joined the women's athletic staff, bringing the total to fourteen (seven of whom are part-time). "The entire women's intercollegiate program," says Associate Director of Athletics Arlene Gorton '52, "is soaring high."

While Gorton maintains that quality programs for women are not a recent phenomenon at Brown, what is new,

she says, is the tremendous resurgence of student interest in women's athletics. The statistics bear her out: the percentage of women participating in intercollegiate sports has increased tenfold over the past five years — from 2 percent in 1970 to 20 percent this year. As a result, new women's varsity teams (including crew, lacrosse, squash, and basketball) have emerged at Brown, while existing teams have made headway in a number of significant areas, not the least of which are budget appropriations, level of competition, and degree of commitment among team members.

One of the newly emerging dynasties in women's athletics at Brown, and a good example of the advances being made by women athletes, is the women's tennis team. Julie McClure '76, the team's second-ranked singles player since her freshman year, says she has witnessed the team's evolution over the past four years from "practically nothing" to what she now feels is a "very proficient program." Says Julie: "When I first came to Brown, the team was very disorganized. There were no matches and so little interest in tennis that people hardly even knew who was on the team."

The situation was to change dramatically, however. This fall, a record number of women (forty-six) competed for the twenty-four spots on the varsity



and JV squads, and the team is currently considered "one of Brown's strongest teams, in terms of win-loss records," according to Arlene Gorton. They were undefeated in their 1974-75 seasons and have won a total of thirty-eight games out of forty-five played since the fall of 1973. The team has consistently ranked high in tournament play as well, finishing third in the Ivy League/Seven Sisters Invitational last spring, and third (out of forty-two schools) in last fall's New England Women's Intercollegiate Tournament.

Unlike the men's tennis team, which plays only in the spring, the women's team has a spring and a fall season. Their heaviest playing schedule is in the fall, and the season lasts from Freshman Week (when tryouts are held) through the beginning of November. During the annual tryouts, Physical Education Associate Joan W. Taylor, who coaches the team, sets up a round-robin tournament among potential team members to determine the players' ranking on the varsity and JV teams. Tryouts for the women's teams are a potluck affair, Joan Taylor explains, for unlike their male counterparts, the women's coaches have no way of knowing ahead of time what athletic talent exists among the student body. Whereas the men can recruit team members among high schoolers, and male student applications are IBM-coded for sports interest and ability, the women's teams have to rely solely on "walk-ons," according to Coach Taylor. "We could have the best tennis player in the East here," she says, "and unless she tried out for the team, we'd never know it."

Because of an athletic department ruling, women participating in winter sports cannot begin practicing their spring sport until the middle of March. This year, the ruling affected more than half of the varsity tennis team, for seven of them were involved in winter sports. The spring tennis season is further shortened by the annual spring vacation (which usually comes in April), although the team has recently used this time off to good advantage. Last year the women raised \$400 (by running a food concession at a swim meet, showing movies, and raffling off a case of beer), and put the money toward the team's first organized spring tour. The top eight tennis players and Joan Taylor traveled in the official Brown University van to North Carolina that April to play

Duke University, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and UNC at Chapel Hill. On their return trip, they stopped off in New Jersey to compete against Trenton State College and Princeton.

Coach Taylor is pleased with the enthusiasm of her team members, who have had to pay for their own meals and contribute toward transportation costs during their vacation trips. (Lodging during the tours has been provided by parents and alumni.) "There was once a time when you couldn't keep a player here during spring break," she says, "but because the sport has grown, the women are willing to put out a little more and to be more competitive." During this year's April vacation, the team played scrimmages against the University of Pennsylvania, Trenton State College, and Princeton.

Joan Taylor feels that improved secondary school programs are one reason the women are showing more of a commitment to competitive sports now. Not surprisingly, a number of Brown's best tennis players were members of their high school tennis teams. Team captain Nancy Fuld '76, whose father was captain of his Harvard tennis team, says she had to fight to join the boys' tennis team at her New York City high school because there was no girls' team.

Playing an intercollegiate sport requires a good deal of self-discipline, and in addition to the scheduled practice sessions during the spring and fall seasons, the team members exercise on their own to stay in shape year-round. Many jog and do wind sprints, while Julie McClure swims half a mile a day in the Brown pool. Coach Taylor would like to schedule more practices, but says

*Julie McClure grimaces during a losing match against Dartmouth.*



*John Forastie*

she is hampered by the University's lack of facilities. Brown and Cornell are the only schools in the Ivy League without indoor tennis courts, she explains, and in order to practice during cold or rainy weather, the team must rent time at local tennis clubs. "If Brown is going to remain competitive in the Ivy League and draw good players," the coach says, "we are going to need indoor courts. A girl interested in playing tennis will look at the facilities and perhaps choose a school with indoor courts."

When the team competes against another school, it plays a maximum of six singles matches and three doubles, depending on the size of the other team. In singles competition, the number-one ranked Brown player (Nancy Fuld) competes against the number-one player on the opposing team, and so on down the line. In the Ivy League, the teams are allowed to "repeat" — that is, use the same players in both singles and doubles matches. Otherwise, Coach Taylor prefers to let as many women play as possible. After Nancy Fuld, the rank order of the varsity players is as follows: Julie McClure, Jayne Gurland '77, Nancy Lewis '77, Sandy McDougall '77, Lynn Johnson '78, Joan Haffenreffer '77, Lynn Graham '76, Laurie Rocchio '78, Adrienne Morphy '79, Dorothy Whitmarsh '78, and Anne Lewis '79.

Joan Taylor says she has noticed a growing team spirit during her four and a half years as coach. "At one time the players were interested in winning on their own," she says, "whereas now there's much more of a team effort." Practically echoing her words, several varsity players said they feel the best part of being on the tennis team has been the close friendships they've formed. Nancy Fuld, who has been on the tennis team for four years and who joined the basketball team her sophomore year (when it was formed), says it's been interesting for her to compare her two team experiences. "Basketball is a real team sport, and tennis is considered more of an individual sport," she says. "And yet I feel more of a team commitment to tennis than I do to basketball. The friendships are much stronger." The ties are particularly close between Nancy and Julie McClure, who have played doubles together since their freshman year and who room together. The first thing Nancy said, in fact, after defeating her Dartmouth opponent in Brown's first home match of

the spring season, was, "How's Julie doing?," and when Julie later lost her match and walked off the court on the verge of tears, Nancy protectively shielded her from photographer John Forasté's camera.

While some of the women's teams have run into difficulty sharing athletic facilities with the male athletes, the women's tennis team has had no problem dividing the outdoor courts on Lloyd Avenue equally with the men. The men's and women's varsity teams each use three of the "upper" courts, while the two JV teams split the "lower" courts near Angell Street. Because the rules in tennis are the same for men and women, some of the women varsity players say they'd like to be able to play intercollegiate mixed doubles. "We've done it on occasion, just for fun," says Nancy Fuld, "and it's a much faster game than women's doubles." It's unlikely that a coed team will become a reality at Brown, however, because the men's and women's major tennis seasons don't coincide, and because there's a possibility that the women's spring season may be dropped, particularly if a new academic calendar is adopted.

Like most athletes, the tennis players enjoy watching their sport on TV, and each has her own favorite tennis star. For grace and athletic ability, Nancy Fuld casts her vote for Evonne Goolagong. "But I'll take Billie Jean King's psyche any day," she says. "I admire her more than any other athlete — she's given so much to women's sports." What did Nancy think of her heroine's win over Bobby Riggs several years ago? "I thought it was great," she laughs. "I won a lot of dinners." K.S.

### Seiple's understatement: "It's definitely been a good year"

Last summer, when Bob Seiple '65 became the youngest athletic director in the Ivy League, he took an exceptionally positive stand at his press conference. "The fact that we're winning now is not an accident," he said. "But, we're not there yet. We're going to take that 5-4 record in football and make it 9-0, we're going to take our recent comeback in hockey and turn it into a shot at the national championship."

Through the end of the winter sports season, that prediction seemed to be holding up rather well. The football

team brought fever-pitch excitement to the community and missed a tie for the Ivy title by seconds when Harvard managed to kick a wind-blown field goal to defeat Yale. And the hockey team *did* have a shot at the national title — finishing third at Denver after losing in double overtime in the opening game to Michigan Tech, the nation's number-one team.

Perhaps even more impressive is Brown's overall record this year. At the end of March, Brown was running second in the composite Ivy League standings for the sports in which the school participates. Only Princeton had been more successful in league play up to that point.

From September through March, the Tigers had compiled a 41-18 overall record in the eight 1975-76 sports for which formal standings are tabulated. Princeton won the Ivy basketball title outright (14-0) and tied for the Eastern College swimming league championship (7-1).

Through the same period, Brown was 29-18-1. Brown does not compete against Ivy teams in three of Princeton's sports — wrestling, fencing, and squash. The Bruins won the hockey title (11-1), tied for first place in soccer (5-2), and, as we've said, missed a share of the football laurels (5-1-1) by a half-game.

Trailing Brown on a percentage basis were Harvard (33-29-1), Dartmouth (30-28-1), Penn (33-32), Cornell (26-33), Columbia (16-23), and, in last place, Yale (24-39).

There have been many other plus factors to Brown's sports program during the current academic year. Both the soccer and hockey teams were among the final four in the NCAA tournaments, split end Bob Farnham '77 was the number-one pass receiver in the nation, John Anderson was selected Coach of the Year in Rhode Island, quarterback Bob Bateman '76 was selected as a seventh-round pick by the Cincinnati Bengals in the professional football drafts, and Mike Wallace '77 captured the New England wrestling championships in the 190-pound class.

Also, Steve Ralbovsky '76 earned All-American honors in soccer, was voted the best senior player in the country, and was a first-round draft choice. Bill Gilligan '77, a center, led the East in scoring and was named to the All-American hockey team. And Brian Saunders '77 led the Ivy League in bas-



All-American soccer star Steve Ralbovsky.

ketball scoring. All of these athletes except Ralbovsky and Bateman will be back next fall.

Athletic Director Seiple smiles when he talks about this record. "It's definitely been a good year," he says, "maybe the best in Brown's history, although it's always tough to compare these things. But there's something else. In a twelve-month period, we will have had the ABC television cameras on the campus four times. We had the Eastern regional football game with Harvard last fall, the NCAA swimming championships at our new pool this spring, the NCAA lacrosse championships are coming up in June, and we have just received word that ABC will televise our opening football game with Yale next September as part of a double- or triple-header.

"We had real good mileage out of the swimming championships," Seiple adds. "They were shown nationally on ABC's 'Wide World of Sports' on both Saturday and Sunday the following week, with side comments by the announcers about how our Brown Band was split between the swimming championships in Providence and the national hockey tournament in Denver. You just can't buy this sort of publicity. There's no way you can measure the good that it does our recruiting program."

When it comes to publicity for your sports program, sometimes you have to be lucky. Brown certainly got a "break" when Harry Farrar, sports columnist for



the *Denver Post*, took a special interest in the Brown hockey team after the way it battled the hockey powers in the NAAs. Saluting Brown hockey and the Ivy League, he wrote:

"The Ivy League, cradle of American collegiate sports, inventor of modern football, and provider of the nation's first pantheon of campus athletic heroes, has no haven for jocks. Like its conference cousins, Brown University gives its athletes the same kind of scholarships that other students receive, all based on individual financial need.

"All of Brown's varsity players work to help pay for their tuition, room, board, and books. They really do chores because annual tuition alone is \$4,300. Just getting into Brown is a major academic achievement. Last fall, approximately 10,000 applied for the freshman class of 1,200, and athletes took their chances along with the rest of the applicants.

"There are no snap courses sneakily designed to keep athletes eligible with a minimum of educational challenge. Brown's hockey players are majoring in such subjects as sociology, engineering, economics, mathematics, biology, and English. About 90 percent of Brown's students go on to graduate school, and the same percentage applies to the University's athletes. It isn't likely that you'll ever hear about a recruiting scandal at Brown.

"In a collegiate sports world in which many athletes are hired apprentices training for pro leagues, how did Brown's certified students manage to qualify for the current national tournament at the University of Denver? Remember, only four schools survived the playoffs and Brown isn't universally renowned as a hockey power.

"Well, in addition to its 212-year history of academic excellence, Brown has quite a tradition in hockey. It had an ice-shinny team in 1898, nine years before the National Hockey League was founded. Twelve years older than our nation, Brown is located in Providence, R.I., a city and state that produced rebellious pioneers who battled religious and British establishments. Perhaps some of the gutsy character of pioneer Rhode Islanders has carried over into Brown's hockey team!

"I'm fairly sure that Brown University isn't a sinless Athens. It's a cinch that Brown won't rival Notre Dame as a sports colossus. But, as a bumpkin in

young Colorado, I admire Brown's 212-year history and its academic-athletic priorities."

Columnist Farrar *isn't* a Brown alumnus. He says that he seldom even thought of Brown — until the NAAs at Denver. But he was impressed with the way Coach Dick Toomey's hockey team battled highly favored Michigan Tech. Afterwards he talked to several members of the Brown party, including Toomey and Seiple.

"Farrar was surprised at what we told him about the rigid academic requirements at Brown," Seiple says. "Then he became amazed that under those conditions we could still compete with the so-called hockey powers. The column that resulted should be placed in the Brown Athletic Hall of Fame."

Success also brings some problems, however. One of Seiple's problems right now is finding ways to keep his top coaches at Brown. Last December, John Anderson was offered the head coaching job at the University of Virginia, and Dick Toomey's name was mentioned when the Pennsylvania hockey coach resigned.

But Seiple feels that the University's "unique" atmosphere will keep high-caliber coaching at Brown. "It's a very pleasant place to be," he says. "We don't have the best athletic facilities, our endowment isn't the best, and at times the salaries for our coaches leave something to be desired. Maybe it's partly because of some of these things that coaches at Brown seem to bind together. Many of them fall in love with the place and just don't want to leave."

Seiple feels Brown has superior coaching today in all sports. "Our coaches and our administrators don't take a back seat to anyone anymore," Seiple says. "No longer at Brown do you find us copying what Harvard, Yale, or Princeton does. We're doing our own thing, in our own way, and that's the way it should be.

"The philosophy in our department now is to aim at being the best," Seiple adds. "If you shoot at being average, that's just where you're going to be — even in your good years. But if you shoot at being the best, then in your good years you will be the best and in your off years you'll be competitive.

"Someone asked me this spring if I wasn't getting worried that Brown was winning too much. Well, I've never apologized for winning. I'm not afraid of winning too often, not as long as our

program is philosophically sound."

Seiple did cite other problems that success has introduced. "Back in March, I got a call from somebody in Minnesota. He had just seen our hockey team perform in Denver and he said, 'You know those subfreshmen we were talking about? Well, I don't think they'd be able to make your team after all.' But these are problems I can live with," Seiple adds with a smile.

## In brief . . .

Brown's new swimming pool got a name in March, just in time for the NCAA championships which were televised from there by ABC. Officially, it will be known as the Marjorie B. and H. Stanton Smith Swimming Center. For convenience, the media and others have dubbed it the Smith Swimming Center.

H. Stanton Smith, a 1921 graduate, has served the University as a trustee, president of the Associated Alumni, and president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island. Mrs. Smith was physical education director at Pembroke from 1922 to 1926 and was a member of the Extension Division faculty for twenty years. The Smith family (he is a retired textile manufacturer) has given nearly \$1 million in gifts to the University.

The fencing team showed sharp improvement under Coach Duncan Smith, posting a dual meet mark of 9-2, the second best in New England, and for the first time advancing to the New England. Much of the credit for the turnaround in fencing goes to a pair of graduate students, Steven Belcher and Josef Machac, the latter compiling a 22-7 mark during the regular season.

The women's fencing team did not have a good year, but Smith hopes for better things next winter. "I think fencing is an excellent sport for women," he says. "It teaches balance, physical stamina, and, besides, it's fun. One of our objectives for next year is to build up this part of our overall program."

Another objective — an annual objective — is to build up the fencing treasury. Smith finds himself betwixt and between — an increasing interest in fencing on one hand and a hold-the-line (at best) budget on the other. As head of a club sport, he is free to accept donations, which should be mailed to him (with "alacrity and dispatch," he says) at Box E, Brown University. J.B.

# The Classes

written by Jay Barry

**04** Elisha Mowry, now a resident of Duxbury, Mass., sends word that he is "well, busy, and contented." He urges friends nearby or traveling through to visit him, after calling first.

**09** Stu Bugbee suffered a broken hip last Dec. 29 and is currently at Hallworth House on Benefit Street, Providence. "If all goes well," he says, "I hope to be home shortly."

Theodore Lochart Paul and his wife, Abbie, are living at the Sunshine Nursing Home, 12 Benton St., Stoneham, Mass. 02180. They moved there late last summer from their long-time residence in Reading, Mass.

**12** William E. Sprackling and his wife, Mary, are living at 218 North Oakhurst, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210. "All the news is good news," says Brown's only three-time All-American. "After my last checkup, the doctor said, 'You're in great shape. Good for 100.' Put me in, coach!"

**19** Thomas F. Black, Jr., has been re-elected a director of the Providence Journal Co.

**24** Dr. G. Halsey Hunt reports that the Hunts are "alive, reasonably well, and enjoying the climate along with old and new friends." Their address: 16487 Gabarda Rd., Rancho Bernardo, San Diego, Calif. 92128.

Philip Saunders is the new president of the Ivy League Club of Sarasota, Bradenton, and Venice, Fla. Boasting more than 300 members, the club holds biweekly meetings throughout the year.

Phyllis Stanley Stephens moved into her new home at 156 Meeting St., Providence, late in April following her return from her winter home at 1450 Estero Blvd., Fort Myers Beach, Fla. 33931. She extends an invitation to all classmates to visit her at either home when they are in the vicinity.

**26** E. J. "Jack" Notley was in Panama last year on his fourth assignment for the International Executive Service Corps. Jack lives in Vero Beach, Fla.

**27** "Am in my ninth year of retirement," Christopher Gunderson writes from West Chatham, Mass. "Still carving shore birds for folks who enjoy them. Our eldest grandson has already chosen Brown."

L. Thomas Maynard, Jr., writes that for the past fourteen years he and his wife have spent six months each year in Florida and the rest of the year in Warwick, R.I., "watching boats, bathers, and birds on Greenwich Bay."

John A. Taylor retired in 1972 as New Jersey state manpower coordinator for public welfare after thirty-eight years of employment by that state. He and his wife live in Whiting, N.J., "where there are all sorts of

activities available or shunable — your choice. I plan to attend my 50th reunion when the time comes, preferably as a walk-in."

Stewart Udell is living in retirement at Patchogue, N.Y., and keeping busy with a variety of civic activities, including voluntary work in the library of the local hospital. His address in Patchogue: 40-138 West 4th St.

Edwin Albert Whitehouse retired twelve years ago and moved to Marion, Mass., where he's been active in civic affairs. He's served seven years on the personnel board of the community, five of those years as chairman. He's also been a trustee of Tobey Hospital in Wareham for six years, the last three as president.

J. Arnold Yates says that he retired for the second time at the end of the year, this time from Security-Connecticut Life of Avon, Conn. "Expect to continue work as a consulting actuary," he says. He and his wife reside on Talcott Notch Rd., Farmington, Conn.

**28** Dixwell Goff, a resident of Rumford, R.I., is "very much occupied" in his retirement, rebinding and restoring rare books at his home. He calls his business the Jumbo Hand Bindery.

Associate Justice Thomas J. Paolino of the Rhode Island Supreme Court has been appointed to the board of trustees of St. Joseph's Hospital, Providence.

**29** David Aldrich has been appointed by Mayor Vincent Cianci of Providence to the Architectural Review Board of the Office of Community Development.

Ronald Brogden and his wife, both retired, are building a home on Barber's Pond in South Kingstown, R.I. "Maybe we are crazy building at our age," he says, "but it is fun planning and the home will be a great place for the grandchildren to visit. Our son, who has been in Taiwan for three years with RCA, is bringing home with him a three-year-old Chinese girl, which will make seven granddaughters for us. No grandsons for Brown as yet."

Elston Cuddeback, now retired, and his wife live in Columbia, Md.

J. Ambrose Deady has been semi-retired since 1972 when he was terminated by Sylvania Electronics Systems' Western Division, where he had been technical program manager on the Minuteman missile system for some ten years. He's now living at 30 University Dr., Menlo Park, Calif. "I came to California in 1962," he says, "having resigned from my position as chairman of the technical department of Central High in Newark, N.J. At present, I am teaching part-time in the science department of the Woodside Priory School of the Benedictine Catholic Order, founded by Hungarian priests who escaped from Hungary in the takeover of that country by the Russians twenty years or so ago. I teach physics and technical drawing to the seniors and physical science to the seventh graders." He and his wife, Grace, have three daughters.

Franklin Gamwell reports that he has retired and is living at 333 Briarwood Dr., Winter Park, Fla. 32789.

Pemberton Killeen has retired from the U.S. Geological Survey, where he was a division manager. He lives in Arlington, Va.

**31** Stanton P. Nickerson, public relations editor and writer in New York City since 1946, has retired as corporate communications editor for Sperry Rand Corp. Stan is busy with editorial assignments for The Alexander Hamilton Institute and other part-time employers.

James Sanek of Pawtucket, R.I., is a manufacturers' agent and wire mill consultant.

Arthur B. Schweikart retired in 1975 as mortgage officer with First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Providence. He's living at 63 Parkside Dr., Warwick, R.I. 02888.

Douglas M. Stewart and his wife spent a week in Mexico City last fall on their way home from a trip to Honduras. "While we were there," Doug says, "we were entertained by Henry Bony-Garnard, now known as big Enrique Gamard, and his lovely wife, who have lived in that city for many years. Now retired from his engineering work there, Henry is the author of a book, *Amor*, widely distributed in Mexico and South America."

**32** Charles R. McManus is a columnist for *The Elder*, a New Haven-based periodical dealing with the problems of aging. He had been employed as a social worker in the state welfare office in Bridgeport and, most recently, was a consultant and grants management officer for the Connecticut Department of Aging. He and his wife, Anne, live in Milford, Conn.

Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit (Ph.D.) represented Brown at the inauguration of Manning M. Pattillo, Jr., as president of Oglethorpe University in Atlanta last Oct. 18.

**33** The Rev. Prescott L. Laundrie is priest-in-charge of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jamesville, N.Y. He resides in Fayetteville, N.Y.

**34** Paul B. Chaney retired in April 1975 after twenty-seven years with Caltex Petroleum Corp., New York City. "My wife, Elsie, had died in March of that year," he says, "and shortly thereafter I moved from Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., to my new address at 411 Avenida Granada, San Clemente, Calif."

**36** Ruth Levy, casework supervisor with the Rhode Island Institute of Mental Health, and Bea Minkins, co-ordinator for the work incentive program of the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security, are serving as reunion chairman and reunion gift chairman, respectively, for the class.



**37** Prof. David F. Condon, Jr., is chairman of the admissions committee of the International School of Law in Washington, D.C. He also teaches courses in torts, legal history, and evidence.

Frederick "Fritz" Pollard, Jr., a State Department official in Washington, D.C., was among eight former University of North Dakota athletic stars recently inducted into that school's athletic hall of fame. He transferred from Brown to North Dakota, where he was named to the Little All-American football team in 1938. Fritz, son of Brown's All-American, Frederick D. Pollard '20, won a bronze medal as a member of the U.S. Olympic track team in 1936.

**40** Richard W. Horton, a resident of Novato, Calif., is vice-president of Allendale Mutual Insurance Co. in San Francisco.

Joseph J. Terranella is superintendent of dyeing and finishing at Velvet Textile Corp., Blackstone, Va.

**41** William H. Collins, general manager of Bethlehem Steel's shipyard at Sparrows Pt., Md., for the past six years, retired Jan. 31, concluding more than thirty-four years of service with the corporation. He is living in Hingham, Mass.

Hans J. Epstein is living in Ticino, Switzerland. "As a retired American civil servant," he says, "I continue to live with my family in southern Switzerland, devoting myself almost exclusively to the study of butterflies. With my two sons and our best Italian and German friends, I am preparing an entomological expedition into the Nepal Himalayas, where this summer we expect to collect butterflies."

Norman Hibbert is working in Lagos, Nigeria, as resident engineer with Sverdrup & Parcel Associates, Inc.

Gilbert S. Panson, professor and chairman of the department of chemistry at the Rutgers College of Arts and Sciences in Newark, has been named dean of the Rutgers Graduate School. He is one of the founders of graduate study at the Newark campus of Rutgers. In the early 1940s, Professor Panson served as a research scientist on the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge, Tenn. Later, he taught at Hobart before joining Rutgers in 1946. He earned both his master's and doctoral degrees at Columbia.

Margaret Donovan Peterson's daughter, Susan Mary, who graduated from Providence College last May, is a student in the School of Library Sciences at Simmons College. Margaret lives in Lincoln, R.I.

**42** Benjamin H. Ballard, Jr., is president of the B. H. Ballard Co., Inc., marine manufacturer's representatives, with offices in Seattle, Wash., Sausalito, Calif., and Costa Mesa, Calif.

Aldo S. Bernardo is professor of Italian and comparative literature in the department of romance languages at the State University of New York at Binghamton. He's living in Johnson City, N.Y.

Elmer M. Blistein, professor of English at Brown, wrote a two-word reply to a request for news about himself, saying, "Aw g'wan."

Dr. Edward M. Daniels has been pro-

moted to associate clinical professor of psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Charles A. Leach has ended his private practice of pediatrics to become director of the Immediate Care Facility, Henry Ford Hospital, Satellite Clinic, Dearborn, Mich.

The Rev. J. Robert Orpen, Jr., has been reappointed to a second two-year term as dean of the Chicago-West Deanery of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

Thomas O. Paine, senior vice-president with General Electric Co., has been awarded the John Fritz Medal for 1976, bestowed by the engineering profession for notable scientific or industrial achievement. Dr. Paine, former head of NASA, was cited for "inspiring perspective in humanity through space exploration program leadership that contributed to successes of Apollo and other pioneering missions." He joined NASA as deputy administrator in Washington, D.C., in 1968 and was administrator in 1969-70 when the United States made its first voyage through space to land on another planet.

Thornston M. Richards is working at the New Bedford (Mass.) Whaling Museum, where he is listed as the "scrimshaw artist."

William J. Roberts is serving on the board of directors of the Lake Forest Symphony Community Music Assoc., Lake Forest, Ill. He's also chairman of the Illinois Friends of the American Farm School in Thessaloniki, Greece.

George C. Rose is with Raytheon Educational Systems Co. in Teheran, Iran, where he directs a technical training program. His son, Steve, is a freshman at Brown.

Dr. A. Wilber Stevens is professor of humanities at the University of Nevada in Las Vegas.

David G. Stone (Sc.M.) has retired as president of Stone, Young & Co., a New Jersey firm of consulting actuaries. He is now executive secretary of Africa Evangelical Fellowship, Glen Ridge, N.J., a missionary society that has workers in eight countries of southern Africa. Dave is living in Caldwell, N.J.

Henry F. Tingley, Jr., has been elected a director of Industrial National Bank, Providence, where he also serves as executive vice-president. He has been chairman of the bank's credit policy committee since 1971.

**44** Doris Fain Hirsch and her husband, Norton Hirsch, report the birth of their first grandchild, Joshua David, son of John Hirsch '74 and his wife, Suzi.

Leonard S. Rogers has been promoted to president of the Western Merchandise Mart in San Francisco. He has been associated with the furniture industry for sixteen years and has been on the West Coast since 1972.

**45** Dr. Simon Horenstein is chairman of the department of neurology at St. Louis University and chief of a newly dedicated spinal cord injury unit at the St. Louis Veterans Hospital.

Lawrence L. Okerblom is principal engineer with Polaroid Corp. of Cambridge, Mass., and is living in Framingham.

The class of '45 extends its sympathy to Dorothy Duan Pillsbury, Providence, on the death of her son, Randall, on Nov. 23, 1975.

Jerome B. Rose, a resident of Tampa, Fla., is director of eastern and Caribbean opera-

tions for Quaker Oil Corp. of Tampa.

Henry D. Sharpe, Jr., has been re-elected a director of the Providence Journal Co.

**46** Robert W. Jahn is marketing director for M.O.R.E. Services, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., a real estate firm.

H. Wilson Johnson, Jr., is working in Houston, Texas, as senior staff research chemist with Shell Development Co. His home is in Sugar Land, Texas.

Dr. Edwin M. Knights, Jr., a resident of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., has been named director of Bio-Sciences Laboratories of Michigan.

Robert H. Porter is director of the Van Cortlandt Mansion and Museum, Riverdale, N.Y.

**47** Albert D. Crowell has resigned as chairman of the department of physics at the University of Vermont after fourteen years in that position. He plans to continue with his teaching and research as a professor of physics at the university.

Comdr. Kenneth W. Gavitt, USNR (Ret.), is director of the Tucson Association for the Blind, a rehabilitation center for blind adults. He's now living at 8820 East Cooper, Tucson, Ariz. 85710.

**48** Nancy Cantor Eddy, a watercolorist, was a participant in a three-woman art show at the Copley Society in Boston during May. Nancy and her husband, Bill, live in Framingham Center, Mass.

Bill Golden has been appointed vice-president/manufacturing for Seamco Sporting Goods Co. of La Grange, Ga.

Theresa Mastrangelo Mahoney is teaching language and literature at the junior high level in Fitchburg, Mass.

James D. Watt of Worcester, Mass., has been elected president of the Amherst Savings Bank, Amherst, Mass. Jim holds a master's in business administration from the Harvard Business School.

**49** Peter W. Billings, Jr., represented Brown at the Centennial Convocation at Brigham Young University last Oct. 10.

Walter Lada is vice-president of Corner & Lada, Inc., Cranston, R.I. President of the firm is Walter's classmate, Ernie Corner.

James E. Ryan represented Brown at the inauguration of The Rev. Edmond Ryan, S.J., as president of Seattle University last Oct. 17.

William Steinecke, Jr., of Greenfield, Mass., is chairman of the English department at Frontier Regional High School in South Deerfield, Mass.

**50** Mildred Goodspeed Bentsen is director of communications and program services with Indiana School Boards Assoc., Indianapolis. She earned her B.S. at State University of New York in 1968, her M.S. from Butler University four years later, and her Ed. D. in school administration from Indiana University in 1975.

George R. Blessing is a human resources administrator with County College of Morris in Dover, N.J.

Murray S. Danforth, Jr., has been named

vice-president for financial affairs and treasurer of the Rhode Island School of Design. He has been a trustee of the school since 1952.

*Martha Mayr Linden*, an accountant, is assistant to the controller at Olympic Adhesives, Inc., Norwood, Mass. She is a resident of Stoughton, Mass.

*William H. McCraw* has been appointed manager of the Wakefield office of Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank, Providence. A Jamestown, R.I., resident, he joined the bank in 1950 as a commercial trainee.

*Robert A. Robinson* ('52 A.M.) is president of the Church Pension Fund and Affiliates of New York City.

*Arvin C. Teschner* is general manager for retail sales with B.P. Oil, Inc., Wilmington, Del. He's living in Chadds Ford, Pa.

**51** *Elliott G. Emerson* and his wife, *Eldrine French Emerson* '52, have a son, *Matthew*, who is a freshman at Brown. The Emersons live in Melrose, Mass.

*Clifford S. Griffin*, professor of history at the University of Kansas, was one of five faculty members at KU named outstanding educators by the university's Torch Chapter of Mortar Board. A member of the department of history at KU since 1959, Professor Griffin teaches courses in U.S. history, with a specialty in courses about the Civil War. He has written a number of historical articles and is the author of the book, *The University of Kansas: A History*. His A.M. and Ph.D. degrees came from the University of Wisconsin in 1953 and 1957, respectively. Professor Griffin received the Standard Oil Foundation Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1970.

*Parker D. Handy* of Fairfield, Conn., has joined City National Bank of Bridgeport in the marketing area. He was the founder and chairman of Ducks Unlimited of Eastern Fairfield County, is a member of the board of directors of Connecticut Waterfowlers Assoc., and is a life member of the National Skeet Shooting Assoc. Parker and his wife, Sally, have five daughters.

*Mary Sullivan Hanley's* son, Timothy, is a midshipman third class at the U.S. Naval Academy.

*Myron J. Lewis* is president of Lewis, Looks, Inc., textile brokerage firm in New York City. He is a resident of Closter, N.J., where he is a town council member. He and his wife, Barbara, have a son and a daughter.

*Marjorie Mahoney* and Arthur E. Casey, Jr., were married last July and are residing in Providence, where Marge continues as a teacher at Hope High.

*Vincent H. Ponko, Jr.*, is dean of the School of Humanities and professor of history at California State College, Bakersfield, Calif.

*Suzanne Osborne Shea*, president of Videoway Corporation, a video production service in Manhasset, N.Y., was named Woman of the Month in the "How America Lives" section of the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. Sue and her partner, Kay Delaney, formed Videoway three years ago. Some of their recent assignments have included the National Football Association's Annual Awards Dinner, where they taped President Ford, Bob Hope, and John Wayne; the All-American Collegiate Golf Foundation Dinner at which

they interviewed Evel Knievel and Howard Cosell; and hundreds of golf tournaments for corporate clients such as AT&T, Hertz, and the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

*David R. Yeaton* is with the group division of Aetna Life Insurance Co. in Phoenix, Ariz., a firm he has been with since graduation. Dave and his wife, residents of Scottsdale, have three sons, ages 20, 18, and 15.

**52** *Eldrine French Emerson* and her husband, *Elliott* '51, have a son, *Matthew*, who is a freshman at Brown. The Emersons live in Melrose, Mass.

*Herman F. Eschenbacher* (A.M.) represented Brown at the inauguration of Kenneth G. Ryder as president of Northeastern University last Oct. 28.

**53** *Arthur F. O'Day*, vice-president-real estate for Associated Dry Goods Corp., a nationwide chain of retail department and discount stores, has been appointed president of Adcor Realty Corp., Associated's wholly owned real estate subsidiary. Arthur and his wife, Sally, reside in Chappaqua, N.Y., with their five daughters. Gail is a freshman at Brown and another daughter is attending Hartwick College.

**54** The Rev. *Charles D. Lake* represented Brown at the inauguration of Donald C. Ziemke as president of Missouri Valley College last Oct. 10.

*Barbara Casparian Sarkesian*, a former school teacher, is a free-lance writer and lives in a rural section of North Scituate, R.I. She specializes in articles on history and nature.

*Gordon F. Udall, Jr.*, of North Kingstown, R.I., has been elected to the board of trustees of the South County Museum. He is vice-president and general manager of Graham Manufacturing Co. of East Greenwich. Gordon and his wife, Polly, have three children.

*Robert P. Watelet* has been appointed engineering manager of implantable energy systems with the Thermo-Electron Corp., Waltham, Mass. He is a registered professional engineer in both Massachusetts and California.

**55** *Elizabeth Anne Gwaltney* is coordinator of the learning disabilities program in the school system of Melrose, Mass.

*Walter M. Juergens* is controller of Bendix International Division of Bendix Corp., Southfield, Mich. He lives in Birmingham, Mich.

*Willis H. Riccio*, former chief counsel for the Boston Regional Office of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, has been appointed assistant regional administrator in charge of regulation. He has been with the commission since 1958, joining them as an attorney in the Division of Corporation Finance in Washington, D.C.

**56** *Edward A. Fuschetti* has been appointed district director of the American Society for Personnel Administration (ASPA), the largest professional society in the world "devoted exclusively to human resource management." Ed is director of industrial relations for C-E Air Preheater, Wellsville, N.Y., and Marion, N.C.

*Sally McCarthy Kolber* and her family, who left South America in 1974, now live in Littleton, Colo., where her husband, Herb, is president of Aetna Finance Division of ITT.

*Jack D. Samuels* has moved to Beverly Hills, Calif., where he is vice-president and secretary of Filmways, Inc., handling the firm's legal affairs.

**57** *Patricia Checcia Abbatomaro* is an elementary resource teacher at the Gordon School in East Providence, R.I.

*Ruth Schulz Cottrell* and her husband, *Steve Cottrell*, have moved to Palo Alto, Calif. Steve is production manager at Kenex in Burlingame, Calif. Ruth is production editor at Cummins Publishing.

*Marilyn Tarasiewicz Erickson* is associate professor of psychology at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. She's a member of the board of the Greensboro Cerebral Palsy School.

*John Hale*, professor and chairman of psychology at Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colo., has been accepted as a member of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement. He coordinates a Fort Lewis College program for students interested in criminal justice. John served as a Colorado mounted ranger for five years and is now a reserve police officer for the city of Durango.

*Peter J. Hollitscher* has been promoted to vice-president of Walter E. Heller & Co. of New York, Inc. He will continue as a commercial lending officer with loan portfolio responsibilities in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia for his firm, which is a subsidiary of Walter E. Heller International Corp., one of the nation's largest commercial financing companies. Peter and his wife and two children live in Morristown, N.J.

*John Lyden*, a resident of Tarrytown, N.Y., has been with the New York Stock Exchange since 1966, most recently as market-maker on the floor for Robb, Tech, McCooley & Co., Inc. He and his wife, Rosemarie, have four children.

*Mary Bayley Pickard* of Stamford, Conn., is regional director and a member of the national steering committee of the National Alumni Schools Program. She and her husband, *Art Pickard*, are serving as co-presidents of the Fairfield County Brown Club.

*Peg Boyle Tally* and her husband, Bill, report the birth of Joy Elizabeth in January 1975. Marie is 3, Billy, 10, and Meg, 11. Peg returned to teaching as an elementary learning disabilities teacher in Bellingham, Mass., last fall. Bill is chairman of the French department at Roxbury-Latin School, Boston.

**58** *Emily Waters Fortnum* represented Brown at the inauguration of Margaret Waggoner as president of Wilson College last Sept. 27.

*Bernard Masterson* (A.M.) has founded Backstage E.T.C. (which stands for Educational Theater Center) with offices at 102 Waterman St., Providence. A schoolteacher in Providence, Bernard is serving as vice-president of the new company. He is also vice-president of the Young People's School for the Performing Arts in Seekonk, Mass.

*Martin L. Ritter* is president of Ritter Food Corp. of Elizabeth, N.J., a major in-



# Edwin Tuller believes in "blooming where you're planted"

For a man whose undergraduate degree is in economics, preaching at the American Church in Paris on the fashionable Quai d'Orsay seems an unusual occupation. But for Dr. Edwin Tuller '35, who believes in "blooming where you're planted" (the title of the most recent newcomers' orientation series sponsored by the church), it isn't unusual at all.

"I've been in church administration for the last thirty-two years," he says. "The major aspect of my work back in the '30s was in labor relations during the AFL-CIO company-union debates. I took final honors in economics and wrote my thesis on collective bargaining in American industry."

Laughing, he tries to square this with his church work. "I knew even before I went to Brown that I was going into the ministry. Funny thing, though, as a youngster I said there were two things I would never do when I got on my own — become a minister or go to church every Sunday. Then, when I was in high school, during a church summer program I changed my mind. I've never wavered from it since. But because I thought in terms of working with a local congregation — becoming its minister — I figured that if I were going to preach I'd need to know about the real world in which most of my congregation lived. I decided I needed a well-rounded B.A. before going on to theological school.

"Brown gave me the opportunity to prove myself. I worked my way through — it was during the Depression — but I found I could enter into a lot of activities [six major varsity letters, editor-in-chief of the yearbook, Cammarian Club, fraternity president, etc.] and still do an academic job. It gave me the confidence I needed to tackle almost anything that was presented to me." Admitting that early in his academic career his high school principal in West Hartford, Conn., didn't think he could make it through college, he chuckles, "I guess I also proved to him that if I put my mind to it I could do it." ("Getting through" turned out to mean Phi Beta Kappa, magna cum laude, honors in economics, a coveted scholarship.)

Instead of church work with a local congregation, Dr. Tuller has practiced what he preaches by blooming nearly everywhere else. "After graduation from seminary I came to Paris to study at the Protestant theological school, taking all of my work in French, of course. I had had no French at Brown or in seminary. It was really something!"

His ship for home sailed six days early when World War II broke out. Uprooted, Dr.

Tuller suddenly found himself planted in a large downtown church in Washington, D.C., where he was assistant pastor for four and one-half years. "My job was to work with the young people who were crowding the town, coming in to work in the offices and such, to try to help them. Some of them found the freedom of being on their own was too much and they blew their tops. We had to send some of them home."

His administrative work since then has included being assistant secretary and director of Christian education for the Baptists in the state of Connecticut, general secretary of the Connecticut Council of Churches, head of Baptist work in Massachusetts, associate general secretary of the American Baptist Convention in New York City, and general secretary of the same organization in New York and in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Finally, for the past five years (he will retire this summer) he's been pastor of a "local" church — the American Church in Paris. It is international and interdenominational, the first American church on foreign soil.

As a partial ("by no means complete") index of what the American Church in Paris offers the community, Dr. Tuller recites this list: "We have a gym, a theatre, a combination dining room-concert hall-meeting room, a library, a lounge, church-school rooms, and apartments for a pastor, assistant pastor, theologian in residence, intern, and superintendent. But if the building were used only for Americans or for members of the church, it would stand idle most of the time because it is so spacious. Therefore we've made it available to about forty different groups, mostly French ones, who need space for their activities. We have karate, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, badminton groups. There are groups for mentally retarded children. We're headquarters for Alcoholics

*Dr. Tuller stands in front of his Paris church.*



Anonymous for all of France. In fact, the AA began here in 1952. The American College is here — it's an accredited four-year college. We have Club de l'Age d'Or, a club for retired people, and two nursery schools. There's also Recovery Incorporated, a group similar to AA for people with mental problems, a Meals-on-Wheels, and a hot-line for young people in trouble."

Dr. Tuller now has only a small staff, consisting of himself and an assistant pastor. Between them they handle all the normal functions of the church — marriages, funerals, baptisms, the weekly sermons. (Often the marriages involve cooperation with the local Catholic priest for Protestant-Catholic nuptials.)

"We manage because we don't attempt to direct all the programs," he says. "Our job is to coordinate them and make sure the facilities needed are available at the time they need them. Right now it does occupy a good bit of my time because I had to take over when the man who had been doing it died suddenly. I had to simplify the procedure — actually to set up a whole new system. My work in administration made me more capable to handle such a job than a fellow without my background. He wouldn't have known where to start."

The most difficult part of his job is that each year or so they have to start over. "There is a constant turnover. We lose half of our members every year. They come for an average of two years, then go back home." In an effort to ease this problem and to get to know members more quickly, they hold a dinner, open to everyone, every Sunday. They also have an active women's group, which conducts the church's popular orientation program during the month of October, offering advice to people new to Paris on such matters as where to shop, what cuts of meat to buy, and how to use the telephone, as well as on numerous other problems that plague new residents.

Under Dr. Tuller's administration, the church received the Silver Medal of the City of Paris three years ago. "It was in appreciation and recognition of what the church has done for the community. While I don't care much one way or the other about silver medals, nevertheless it occurred at a time when Franco-American relations weren't too hot, and the fact that we're a Protestant church in a predominantly Catholic country is of some significance. And this was the first time it was ever given to a church or anyone related to a church."

*Kay Cassill*

Kay Cassill

stitutional firm in the New York metropolitan area. Martin's father, Philip Ritter, started the firm in 1922 as a butter and eggs operation. Now the operation has grown into a \$30-million business.

**59** John F. Bennett, a resident of Plantation, Fla., is vice-president of Adobe Building Centers, Inc., Hollywood, Fla.

James S. Gurney is vice-president of First Chicago Realty Services Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of First Chicago Corp. He lives in Chicago.

Paul Ilie, a resident of Ann Arbor, Mich., is professor of Spanish and comparative literature at the University of Michigan.

Khairat Ibtisam-Rasa (Ph.D.) has been appointed vice-chancellor of Multan University, Multan, Pakistan, a position that corresponds to being president in an American university. His Brown doctorate is in chemistry.

Val Loisel is elected chairman of the South Windsor (Mass.) Transit Commission. He is supervisor of the Nuclear Laboratory's Thermal and Hydraulic Department of Combustion Engineering.

Comdr. Frederick M. Williamson, USN, has assumed command of the USS *Semmes*, a destroyer. A sixteen-year Navy veteran, Commander Williamson had served as executive officer with several other vessels before gaining his first command.

**60** Peter Goldman reports the release of his first LP record in Denmark, called "Cocaine Kelly, Bluebells and Yellow Stars." He sings, plays, and wrote all the songs on the record. He's also working as NBC news correspondent in Copenhagen, reporting the Danish news on NBC radio while writing about the Middle East conflict for Danish newspapers and organizations. In the spring of 1967, Peter made his first film, *Echoes of Silence*, which won a prize at a film festival in Italy. He then moved to Paris and made a film with Pierre Clementi called *Wheel of Ashes*, which played in Europe but not the States. He gave up film-making in 1971, lived for a while in a kibbutz in Israel, and then moved to Copenhagen in 1972. He and his second wife, Christina Weidenmark, of Sweden, have a daughter, Elin Aviva, now nearly 2. Peter has a son, Nepo, from his first marriage. His address: Box 151, Vesterbrogade 208, 1800 Copenhagen V, Denmark.

Mark K. Joseph is affiliated with the Baltimore law firm of Gallagher, Evelius and Jones. He had served several years as deputy housing commissioner in Baltimore.

Will Mackenzie and his wife, Patricia, report the birth of a second son, Alexander Barr, on Feb. 14. The family resides in Sherman Oaks, Calif. Will continues to make occasional appearances on the "Bob Newhart Show," playing the TV husband of Carol, the receptionist.

Lawrence K. Walls is general manager of Laboratorios Warner-Chilcott, Ramon Santana #12, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

**61** Harry L. Hellerstein, a resident of San Francisco, has been appointed assistant federal public defender for the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. He had practiced law in the Denver area for eleven years and was formerly assistant public defender for the city and county of Denver.

William L. Staples, vice-president of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, has been named manager of the midwestern division of the bank's commercial banking department.

William C. Worthington, Jr., has been transferred by IBM to Palo Alto, Calif., where he is a computer specialist. Bill, who is living with his wife and two daughters in Mountain View, Calif., is the son of Chet Worthington '23 and Diana Worthington.

**62** Mary Emery Doucette is working part-time as a teaching assistant in math at Scarborough College, University of Toronto. She has two children, Julia, 8, and Fred, 5. Mary's new address: 15 Deep Dene Dr., West Hill, Ont.

John J. Lenahan and his wife, Marilyn, are parents of their first child, Jeffrey David, born Dec. 26. John is assistant professor of computer science at the University of Houston. The family lives in Bellaire, Texas.

Trudy Balaschak Morgan and her husband, Julian, are the parents of a daughter, Victoria Trowbridge, born Sept. 6. Jay is now 3. They live in Hallowell, Maine.

Dr. Raymond P. Rhinehart represented Brown at the inauguration of T. Edward Temple as president of Virginia Commonwealth University last Dec. 4.

Helene Schwartz's first book, *Lawyering*, was published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux in January. It's an account of some of Helene's more interesting cases and her "experience as a lawyer who is also a woman."

Irving L. Williams (M.A.T.) earned his Ph.D. in June from New York University and was appointed associate professor of physical science at Nassau Community College, Garden City, N.Y.

**63** Robert J. Sliney has been named marketing manager, industrial colorants, for the Color System Group of Inmont Corp., Bound Brook, N.J. In his new position, Bob will have full responsibility for long- and short-range planning, new product and marketing development, pricing, and product promotion.

Tone Tvedt Steen is teaching English, Latin, and history at the secondary school level in Norway. She is married and has two daughters, 5 and 2. Her address: Trollstien 6 H, 3000 Drammen, Norway.

Douglas R. White has been associate professor of anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh for the current academic year.

**64** Carl B. Arlanson is engaged in the general practice of law in association with A. Russell Lucio, Jr., in Weymouth, Mass. Carl and his wife are the parents of their second child, Karen Ann, born Nov. 1.

John M. Dutton is with American Medical International of Beverly Hills, Calif., where he is senior vice-president of administration.

Gerald M. Eggert moved to Rochester,

N.Y., in August, where he is a director with the New York State Department of Social Services. He's assigned to a program aimed at developing community cooperation to test and evaluate differing alternative care models for the aging. Gerald earned his Ph.D. in social welfare and administration from Brandeis University in June 1973.

Dr. Stan Kaplan and his wife, Pamela Ross Kaplan '66, are parents of a daughter, Jessica Amy, born Nov. 28, 1974. The family lives in De Witt, N.Y., where Stan is a dentist.

A. Thomas Levin of Rockville Centre, N.Y., has been elected a director of the bar association of Nassau County, N.Y.

F. Robert Michel is associated with the law firm of Culley, Marks, Corbett, Tanenbaum, Reifsteck & Potter in Rochester, N.Y. He's also an adjunct associate professor at Monroe Community College in Rochester, where he teaches courses in criminal law. He and his wife, Carol, report the birth of their second child, Suzanne Dorothy, on April 10, 1975. Their son, Scott Robert, is 4. The Michels live in Pittsford, N.Y.

Carl Mooradian has been appointed acting corporation counsel of Niagara Falls, N.Y. His law degree is from the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Charlotte Cook Morse, who taught at Yale seven years, has been working in Washington, D.C., this year as a member of the National Endowment for the Humanities' research grants division.

Deborah Eddy Rollenhagen and her husband, David, are parents of their third child, Melissa Karen, born Sept. 18. David is 5 and Julianne is 3. The family lives in Syracuse, N.Y.

R. William Spellman, Jr., is living and working in Louisville, Ky., where he is manager of internal auditing for General Electric Co.

Dr. Richard A. Stone, a resident of Del Mar, Calif., is an assistant professor of medicine at the University of California at San Diego.

Dr. Theodore J. Thelin, a member of the medical staff at St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass., has been elected a fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. His M.D. is from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He and his wife, Nancy, and their three children live in South Dartmouth, Mass.

**65** John H. Chapman is corporate counsel for California Computer Products, Inc., and is currently engaged in multi-district litigation against IBM. Early this spring he received notice of his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, where he expects final arguments on the case will be heard. "California has been good to Mary and me," he says, "granting us two sons and me an M.B.A. with honors from USC." John added that he was "pleased to see that Brown is emulating USC's football record." The Chapman family resides in Palos Verdes, Calif.

David Gockley has been honored by the U.S. Jaycees as one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1976 for his contributions to the field of opera. After earning a master's in business administration from Columbia in 1970, David became assistant to the managing director of the Lincoln Center



for the Performing Arts in New York City. Later that same year, he joined the Houston Grand Opera, where he became associate director only nine months after his arrival. He was named general director in 1972 and, since that time, has directed the growth of Houston's opera company into the fifth largest operatic enterprise in the country. In 1973, David created the Texas Opera Theater, the touring arm of the Houston Grand Opera.

Richard Huffman has been appointed to the civil division of the U.S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn. A graduate of Emory University Law School, Dick had worked extensively on the West Coast in organizing law students and initiating administrative programs intended to assist lawyers engaged in civil liberties litigation.

Michael H. Stone has moved to Voorhees, N.J., and has a new position as chief accountant of the phosphorus business group of FMC Corp., Philadelphia. He's stayed active in the Naval Reserve and has been promoted to lieutenant commander.

**66** Charles H. Blood, Jr., of New York City has been promoted to assistant vice-president at Marine Midland Bank, where he is a portfolio manager in the pension investment department.

Thomas A. Clark, who received his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa last June, is now assistant professor of geography at Middlebury College.

Anne Goslee Jovicic, her husband, Dragos, and their son, Alek, plan a visit to Connecticut this summer from Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where Anne continues her work as a junior high English and art teacher. She hopes to follow-up on her studies of last summer toward teacher certification at Fairfield University. Dragos is in private law practice.

Pamela Ross Kaplan and her husband, Dr. Stan Kaplan '64, are parents of a daughter, Jessica Amy, born Nov. 28, 1974. The Kaplans live in De Witt, N.Y.

Dr. William J. MacDonald, Jr., a resident of San Diego, is completing a fellowship in cardiology at the Hospital of the University of California at San Diego. Bill and his wife have two boys and a girl.

William H. Munson has left Honeywell to join Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard, Mass., as a software product manager. His new address: 9 David Rd., Apt. B2, Acton, Mass. 01720.

Merlin M. Renne received his law degree last June from the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va. In July he became assistant Commonwealth's attorney for York County, Va.

Lawrence M. Taylor, Jr., for the past two years an associate in the Boston law firm of Spencer and Stone, has joined the legal department of Pepsico, Inc. He is attached to Pepsico Leasing Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary located in Lexington, Mass. He and his wife, Rhea, live at 137 Pembroke St., Boston 02118.

David Ellis Taylor and Shirley Neale were married Oct. 11 in Valdosta, Ga., and are now living in Dallas, where Dave is in real estate development.

**67** Henry B. Hansmann is assistant professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Neil Miller is editor of the *Gay Community News*, a weekly gay newspaper published in Boston. He lives in Cambridge.

Melora Pond Mirza and her husband, Usman, are parents of a son, Taric Lawrence, born June 11, 1975. The Mirzas live in Evans-ton, Ill.

Laurence R. Pizer, archivist and executive director of the Adams County Historical Society of Hastings, Nebr., has been awarded a fellowship to the Mid-America Seminar on the Interpretation of History by Historical Societies and Museums, sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Laurence has also been named project director, under a grant from NEH, for the production of a series of television programs on the history of the Great Plains, using the collection of half-century-old films and photographs collected by the Adams County Historical Society.

Mary Ann Podolak is art director of William Messere Associates, a Providence advertising agency.

Michael A. Szegda reports that he has joined the New York City law firm of Braverman & Rosen.

Dr. Sanford Ullman, an ophthalmologist, has a private practice in Hudson, N.Y., and is clinical instructor at Albany Medical Center.

Richard J. Whipple is an assistant treasurer with Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

**68** J. Stephen Bentz has joined the Providence-Washington Insurance Group as a claims supervisor in its Eastern regional office in Providence.

David C. Ennis, Jr., is living in Albany, N.Y., where he is a communications consultant for the New York Telephone Co.

Darryl Fanelli has completed his second year of law school at Bates College of Law, University of Houston. "I've been working closely with Scott Manley '67 to set up an in-house law firm for some of the Moody family interests in Galveston, Texas," he says. Darryl's new address: 2109 Goldsmith St., Houston 77025.

Andrew C. Halvorsen and Barbara A. Mark were married in April 1975 and are living in Chatham, N.J. He is a security analyst with A. C. Wainwright & Co. in New York City.

Dr. Jesse Jupiter and his wife, Beryl, are parents of a daughter, Stacy Deborah, born Oct. 14. Jesse is a surgical resident at Massachusetts General Hospital and the family is living in Wellesley, Mass.

Richard Lauch (A.M.) is teaching in the Continuing Education Division of the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham. He is married, has two children, and lives in Bar Mills, Maine.

Angelina Vogt Lynch is national register coordinator and senior survey specialist with the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission in Providence.

Martha E. Miller and Robert J. Nicoloff were married Nov. 8 and are living in Los Angeles. Martha is a personnel analyst in

labor relations for the city of Los Angeles.

William F. Miller III and Cathleen Anne Shortsleeve were married March 6 at the Chapel of the Most Blessed Trinity at Boston College. A graduate of Suffolk Law School, Bill is an associate in the Providence law firm of Connors and Kilguss. The couple is living in East Providence.

Steven F. Ostrow, Boulder, Colo., is assistant professor of classics at the University of Colorado.

Robert W. Powers has been named assistant vice-president at Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. He has been with the bank since 1969, most recently as assistant director of the corporate planning division.

**69** Paul K. Birney is a first-year resident at the Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pa.

J. Richard Chambers has been named senior vice-president of the Nashville City Bank & Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn.

Beverly N. Greenspan received her Ph.D. from Rockefeller University in June and is an assistant professor of biology at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine.

John Keany and Lloyd Keigwin are studying geological oceanography at the Graduate School of Oceanography of the University of Rhode Island.

Rich Krafchin, a resident of New York's Greenwich Village, is a consultant in corporate systems for Bristol-Myers Co.

Dr. Ronald A. Landay and his wife, Francine, report the birth of their first child, Melanie Faye, on April 29, 1975. Last July, Dr. Landay began a fellowship in pediatric allergy-immunology at the National Jewish Hospital and Research Center in Denver.

Robert P. Lynch is a specialist in organizational change and management of human resources for Data Education, Inc., working out of the local office in Warren, R.I. He recently served as president of the Massachusetts Historical Assoc. in Warren.

Stephen P. Nugent, a Rhode Island attorney, has been named special assistant state attorney general for the criminal division.

Capt. Don A. Olovinski, a judge advocate in the U.S. Marine Corps, is teaching law at the U.S. Naval Justice School at Newport, R.I. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Suwit Rungvisai (A.M.) left the faculty of social sciences at Chiangmai University, Chiangmai, Thailand, last fall for graduate study at Northern Illinois University. His address: 501 Annie Glidden Rd., Apt. A-1, DeKalb, Ill. 60115.

Dr. Glenn Schroyer has returned from the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in Montana, where he spent three months working as a physician with the U.S. Public Health Service Clinic in Lame Deer. This elective service was done in conjunction with his family-practice residency at the Reading Hospital, Reading, Pa.

John J. Seater ('75 Ph.D.) is a research economist with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. He and his wife live in Haverford, Pa.

Jay Shapiro has resigned his position as an assistant attorney general for the state of Missouri and is now practicing law with the firm of Blackwell, Sanders, Matheny, Weary & Lombardi in Kansas City. His new ad-

dress: 3619 Gillham Rd., Apt. 26, Kansas City 64111.

Gordon M. Strauss, a resident of Arlington, Va., is an attorney for the Republican National Committee, working in the office of the general counsel.

**70** Peter Kirby Allen and Margaret H. Silver were married Aug. 23 in Akron, Ohio. They are living on the West Coast while Peter does graduate work at the University of Oregon.

Bruce A. Clark quit his job as a computer programmer two years ago and since then has been working in an oil refinery in Houston, Texas, where he lives.

John F. Cooney has been appointed to the staff of the U.S. Solicitor General in Washington, D.C.

Eugenie Goulet Cooper and her husband are parents of their second child, a daughter, Sarah Hyson, born Oct. 24. The family lives in Toledo, Ohio.

Patricia Rothstein Dushesky and her husband, Richard, are parents of their first child, David Benjamin, born Nov. 4. The family lives in Bethesda, Md.

Catherine Auman DeMaere (M.A.T.) reports that last summer she participated in a nine-week seminar in India on the culture and history of that subcontinent, sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation and the U.S. Office of Education. Catherine is a social studies teacher in Durham, N.C.

Jeanne Ellis and Richard K. Ormond were married Aug. 16, 1975, in Wolfeboro, N.H. The couple is living in Philadelphia, and Jeanne is teaching statistics and developmental psychology at Penn State's Ogotz campus in Abington, Pa.

Lt. Troy J. Erwin, USN, is assigned to the USS *Benjamin Franklin*. His home address: 369A Tullibee Ave., Groton, Conn. 06340.

Jeffrey R. Peters, of Broomall, Pa., is editor-in-chief of two suburban Philadelphia newspapers with a circulation of 10,000.

Walter A. Potas has returned from Budapest, Hungary, where he represented Brown in an exchange program in computer science with the Hungarian Academy of Science, sponsored by the National Science Foundation. For the better part of 1975, Walter worked for the Naval Research Laboratories in Washington, D.C.

Gregory B. Waldron has been elected an assistant secretary in the personnel department of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, New York City. He is also attending New York University School of Business.

**71** David Altshuler is assistant professor of religion and chairman of Judaic studies at George Washington University. He and his wife, Linda, are residing in Arlington, Va.

Mark Asquino, a Ph.D. candidate in American Civilization at Brown, held a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship during the past academic year and served as Fulbright lecturer in American Studies at the University of Oviedo in northwest Spain. In addition to teaching three courses in American literature and history, Mark also had administrative responsibility for the operation of the American Studies program there.

Bryan F. Brown is assistant city attorney of Duluth, Minn. He and his wife, Marie, live

at 106½ N., 1st Ave. W., Duluth.

Ann S. Clough (M.A.T.) has joined the Chicago regional staff of the U.S. Office of Education as an educational program specialist in student financial aid. She had served almost five years as financial aid director at Southwest College, one of the city colleges of Chicago.

Dr. Daniel G. Fuller graduated from Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine last May and is a pediatric intern at Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital, Cleveland. His wife is Christine Erisman Fuller (see '72).

Ardath Ann Goldstein, a 1975 graduate of the Harvard Institute in Arts Administration Program, is administrator of federal Bicentennial funds for the state of North Carolina. She's restoring a historic townhouse in Raleigh and is a founding board member of Capital Landmarks, Inc., a preservation trust.

Paul Gregutt reports he is living "frugally" in Seattle "while training in the kitchen of Yen-wok, perhaps the leading Mandarin chef in the country."

Wendell Hahn, a 1974 graduate of the Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, has entered the Ph.D. program in biological oceanography at the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography.

Marvin Homonoff is associated with the Providence law firm of Kirshenbaum & Kirshenbaum. He and his wife, Linda, have moved to 2000 C, Village Green South, East Providence, R.I.

Leila Novak Lasser and her husband, Jim, report the birth of their first child, Jonathan Thomas, on Nov. 10. Leila is teaching science at the Hewitt School in Manhattan, and Jim is with a Wall Street bond brokerage firm.

Richard A. Martin is associated with the firm of Olwine, Connelly, Chase, O'Donnell & Weyher in New York City.

John F. Mastroianni has been named assistant to the general director for development of the Houston Grand Opera. He comes to the position from Trinity College, Oxford, having spent the last three years pursuing a doctorate in comparative literature at the English university. John will be primarily involved with the solicitation of major individual, foundation, and corporate prospects, as well as the creation of a deferred-giving/bequest program. He was the founder of the Opera Workshop at Brown and its producer and director for four years. He later was employed by the Brown Development Office.

Dr. Jerold Mikszewski and Katherine Steiger were married in 1973 and are living at 124 Blackstone Blvd., Providence.

The Rev. Eugene N. Nelson, Jr., was ordained a year ago and is now the minister of Emanuel United Church of Christ in Warren, Pa.

Ens. Joseph Pluta, Jr., and Katherine Jane Ritter were married in May 1975 at Mission San Diego de Alcala. They are living in San Francisco.

Stephen H. Rost received his M.B.A. in 1974 at Miami University of Ohio and is teaching business administration there. He's living in Oxford, Ohio.

Dr. David A. Snyder begins a residency in

ophthalmology at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago on July 1.

Ronald A. Stern and Elisse B. Walter were married in June 1974 and are living in Arlington, Va. Ron is a law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart, and Elisse, also an attorney, is an associate with a Washington law firm.

Henry W. Stoll is an instructor on the staff of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. He's living in Philadelphia at 3601 Powelton Ave., Apt. D6.

Eugene Y. Su and Christin A. Carter (see '72) were married last June 14 in Newark, Del. Frank Sun was best man, and the ushers included Nicholas Cerjanec and Steve Weinstein. Bridesmaids were Barbara Haines '72, Sarah Mason '72, and Rhonda Cooperstein Bernstein '72. Eugene graduated last May from the University of Rochester School of Medicine and is now an intern in internal medicine at the University of Rochester's Associated Hospitals Program in Rochester, N.Y.

Hope Carr Swanson and her husband, Ernest, report the birth of their first child, Timothy Baker, on April 6, 1975. The family resides at 430 School Ave., Carlton, Minn.

Patience Thomas is teaching basic reading to adults as part of the program at the Urban Adult Learning Center, Portland, Maine.

Russ Warren is managing editor of *The Messenger*, a weekly newspaper in Clemson, S.C. After transferring from Brown during his junior year, Russ graduated from Clemson University in 1971.

Charles R. Watt has joined the Providence branch of IBM as a marketing representative in the data processing division. He's living at 401 Dedham Ave., Needham, Mass. 02192.

Jenny Littlepage Wilkinson is attending the University of Maryland School of Social Work and Community Planning. She's a resident of Crofton, Md.

**72** Dr. Mark Babcock received his D.M.D. in September and is enrolled in an orthodontics residency at the Medical College of Georgia for two years. He's living in Augusta.

Christin A. Carter and Eugene Y. Su (see '71) were married June 14 in Newark, Del. Bridesmaids included Barbara Haines, Sarah Mason, and Rhonda Cooperstein Bernstein. Frank Sun '71 was the best man, and Nicholas Cerjanec '71 and Steven Weinstein '71 were ushers. Christin received her M.S. in biophysics last May at the University of Rochester and is presently continuing work there toward her Ph.D. in biophysics.

Christopher A. Dunn and Christine Vaughn were married on May 23, 1975, in Riverton, N.J. Both are attorneys, and they are living in Washington, D.C.

Christine Erisman Fuller, who is with the Navy Finance Center in Cleveland, was recently promoted to a supervisory management analyst position in the field liaison branch of the military pay department. She has been active this year in the National Alumni Schools Program, interviewing Brown applicants in the Cleveland Heights area. Her husband is Daniel G. Fuller (see '71).

Scott A. Garver, a graduate of George-



town University Law School, has joined the law firm of Horwitz & Tamborra in Norwich, Conn. At Georgetown, Scott was the recipient of an award for distinguished achievement in the area of individual rights and liberties.

*William S. Green* (Ph.D.) is assistant professor of religious studies at the University of Rochester, where last fall he was one of three faculty members named the first Mellon Faculty Fellows in a new program for outstanding scholars in the humanities. A Dartmouth graduate, Professor Green joined the University of Rochester in 1974.

*Sydney Hanlon* and *John W. Rendon, Jr.*, were married in March 1975 and are living at 33 Carruth St., Boston. She graduated from Harvard Law School in June and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Last fall, Sydney, who has retained her maiden name, was campaign manager for Joseph Timilty, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Boston.

*Sue Kaler* obtained her master's degree in learning disabilities from Northwestern University in 1973 and, since that time, has been teaching in the Kettle-Moraine Area School System near Waukesha, Wis. Last year, Sue began a program in that school system for early childhood special education, working with youngsters between three and five years of age who have learning problems, especially language development difficulty. Sue lives in Waukesha.

*Karen Leggett*, former news director at WHIM in Providence, is now a reporter in the news department of WMAL-AM in Washington, D.C. Karen became a member of the Board of Editors of this magazine in March.

*Eric Marcus* expects to receive his J.D. degree this June from Stanford Law School.

*Robert J. McBride* (Sc.M.) is assistant director of financial aid at Jersey City State College.

*Kevin O'Grady* and *Kathryn Osann* were married in 1974 in Palo Alto, Calif. Classmates in attendance included *Mike Amylon*, *Bob Bergman*, *Don Abrams*, and *Paul Rohrdanz*. Also on hand were *Carol Bingham* '71 and *Robert Murphy* '62, whose Dixieland band, Natural Gas, performed. The O'Gradys are living at 2215 Santa Ana, Palo Alto 94303.

*Mary Pereira* earned a master's degree in 1974 from Boston University and is employed in the casualty division of Allendale Insurance Co., Johnston, R.I.

*John Rouse* is a doctoral student in the drama and humanities program at Stanford University. From 1972 to 1974, he was a student at Temple University, where he received an M.F.A. in theater directing. His new address: 201 Loma Verde, Apt. G, Palo Alto, Calif. 94306.

*Brian D. Smith* is in his second year at the University of Virginia Law School. His new address: Rt. #5, Box 196D, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.

*Margaret Eileen Taylor* graduated from Case Western Reserve Law School in Cleveland last June, passed the Michigan bar exam, and is a graduate student at Kings College, University of London, where she is studying for her master's degree in law.

*Ronald J. Wojcik* (Ph.D.) lives in Des Plaines, Ill., and is employed as a senior analyst for the computer services division of

Sargent and Lundy Engineers of Chicago.

*Willard N. Woolbert*, Ambler, Pa., has been appointed an administrative officer at Girard Bank, Philadelphia, where he is serving as an investment analyst. He is taking courses toward his M.B.A. in finance at Drexel University.

**73** *Brafford Bak* is a first-year student at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

*Richard S. Basuk* is completing his third year at the New York University School of Medicine.

*Thomas T. Billings* and *Judith Pace* were married Sept. 3 and are living at 1436 Harvard Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah 84105. Three of Tom's brothers were in the wedding party, *Stuart A. Billings* '77 as best man and *Peter W. Billings* '67 and *John C. Billings* '69 as ushers.

*Catherine Brissey* and *Scott E. Maxwell* were married May 24, 1975, in Durham, N.C. *Karen Kahn* was honor attendant and the ceremony was attended by *Donna Bryant*, *Don Stanford* '74, *Steve Thompson*, *Lucy Wawzonek Thompson* '72, and *Thomas Raslear* '74 Ph.D. Catherine is finishing her third year of graduate study in clinical psychology at the University of North Carolina, where her husband is also a graduate student. Come November, she will begin her clinical internship at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Durham.

*Melvin W. Dixon* ('75 Ph.D.) is a member of the faculty of the Institute of Afro-American Studies at Fordham University. The Wesleyan graduate has studied at the University of Paris under a fellowship from the French government.

*Howard Gould* is completing his final year at the Boston University Law School, where he has been an editor of the *Law Review*.

Howard plans to join the law firm of Dupont, Dupont, Tobin & Williams in New London, Conn., in June. *Ralph Dupont* '51 and *Antoinette Loiacono Dupont* '50 are members of the firm.

*Daryl F. Hazel* and *Janet A. Wagner* '75 were married Sept. 14 in Rumson, N.J., with *John A. Davey* serving as an usher. The Hazels are residents of Lowell, Mass., and Daryl is a computer programmer at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory in Lexington.

*John W. Green*, Manchester, Conn., has been promoted from product planning manager to planning officer in the national division of the Hartford National Bank & Trust Co.

*Robert Levin* (M.A.T.) is living in Cambridge, Mass., and is teaching eighth-grade history and English in the Brookline, Mass., school system. He had previously taught history and government at Sherwood High in Montgomery County, Md.

*Felix K. Liao* is a third-year student at Case Western Reserve University School of Dentistry in Cleveland. He works weekends as a lab technician at St. John's Hospital.

*Jeffrey Mervis* is education writer for *The Journal*, a daily newspaper in Lorain, Ohio. He has been on the paper eighteen months, serving on the wire desk before moving over to the education beat.

*James Miller*, one of Brown's finest wrestlers of the past decade, competed in the Pan-American games at Mexico City last fall,

winning a bronze medal for Canada wrestling in the 163-pound class. Jim is the grandson of *Arthur E. Miller* '22.

*Christiane Mollet* is an employee relations consultant in the personnel department of the Prudential Property and Casualty Insurance Co. in Woodbridge, N.J.

*Kathli J. Moore* is completing her first year at the Rutgers School of Law/Newark. Her new address: 200 W. 14th St., Apt. 2E, New York, N.Y. 10011.

*Nino Moscardi* has been appointed a commercial loan officer at Industrial National Bank of Providence. He joined the bank in 1974 after serving as credit analyst with Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

*Diana Lee Norton* is living in Denver, Colo., where she is project manager for Flexible Staffing.

*Elizabeth Ruedisueli* and *Robert B. George* are living in Providence. Both are medical students at Brown, with Betty graduating this June and Bob a year from now.

*Paul D. Sampson* ('74 Sc.M.) is studying for a Ph.D. in statistics at the University of Michigan. He's living at 212 Miller St., Ann Arbor.

*Dennis J. Sykes* is teaching at the newly opened Sweatt-Winter Community Day Care Program in Farmington, Maine, a joint program sponsored by the local community action council and the University of Maine at Farmington.

*Linda A. Stamper* is teaching social studies at the secondary level in the Boston public schools.

*Robert Thunell*, Narragansett, R.I., is studying geological oceanography at the Graduate School of Oceanography of the University of Rhode Island.

**74** *Andrew N. Berg* and *Gail D. Kaminsky* were married June 1, 1975, and are living in New York City. Andrew has completed his first year of law school at New York University.

*Sanford D. Brown* is completing his first year at the Seton Hall University School of Law. He's living at 96 Mill Rd., Irvington, N.J.

*Jon Davine* is a first-year medical student at McGill University in Montreal.

*Samuel J. Dockneich* has been promoted to sales manager of Nash Brothers, Inc., a motorcycle dealer in West Haven, Conn.

*Don Griffith* is a solar energy technician for Kalwall Corp., Manchester, N.H.

*Mark Handel* is studying for his M.F.A. degree in graphic design at the School of Art, Yale University.

*Jane H. Heitman* is completing her second year of law school at Emory University and is clerking with the Atlanta, Ga., firm of Harrison, Childs & Foster. She expects to graduate in December.

*John Hirsch* and his wife, *Suzy*, are parents of their first child, *Joshua David*. The Hirschs live in Providence.

*Warren Marcus* was the announcer at the Boston Garden last summer for the Boston Bolts, professional lacrosse team. Currently, he is teaching mathematics and coaching lacrosse at The Winchendon School in Winchendon, Mass.

*John J. Regan*, a graduate student at the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse, has been awarded an

eight-week summer preceptorship in neurosurgery at the center.

*Rita M. Rouse* is completing her first year of law school at the University of California, Berkeley.

*Susan Schneider*, a student at Georgetown Law Center, is living at 509 7th St. SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

*Robert W. Stewart, Jr.*, earned his master's degree last summer from Syracuse University and is a reporter for the *Pawtucket Valley Daily Times*, West Warwick, R.I.

*Shelley Uram* is a second-year student at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

**75** *Nasser Ahari* has built a four-story, rotating plaster-of-Paris sculpture, surrounded by a water moat, at Harvard's School of Architecture, where he is studying.

*Albert K. Blackwelder*, a resident of Atlanta, is a graduate student in biology at Georgia State University.

*Eileen Bordonaro* (M.A.T.) is living in Hamburg, N.Y., and teaching at nearby Orchard Park Senior High School.

*Steven S. Cagle* is a news reporter for WJXR-TV in Providence.

*Richard Callahan* is living in Norwalk, Conn., and working at the South Norwalk Savings Bank. Last fall, he coached the Norwalk State Technical College varsity soccer team.

*Col. Harry E. Cartland* (Ph.D.) is associate professor of foreign languages at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

*Susan Connors* is an actress, working at the Barn Dinner Theater in Greensboro, N.C. Her new address: 1815 N. Lakeshore Dr., Chapel Hill, N.C.

*Claire M. Flanagan* is a first-year student at Mount Sinai Medical School in New York City.

*Valerie Gebert* is a secretary for Belvedere Real Estate in New York City. She's also been active in a second career, serving as accompanist for the Off-Broadway musical, *Boy Meets Girl*, at the Actor's Playhouse at Seventh Ave. and Grove St.

*Roberta W. Horan* and *John A. Kimball* were married in July in Indianapolis, Ind. Roberta and her husband, a DePaul University graduate, continued their studies this year at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

*Janet L. Kemp* has been teaching this past year at the Sandys Secondary School in Somerset, Bermuda.

*Joseph A. Meis* has completed his first year at Northwestern University Medical School. He's a resident of Skokie, Ill.

*Peter Michael Miterko* is a law student at the University of Connecticut.

*William Nasby* is a graduate student in the department of psychology and social relations at Harvard. He was recently awarded a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship for his research in personality psychology.

*David H. Quinn* is a graduate student at the Foreign Language Education Center of the University of Texas at Austin. His new address: 502 West 35th #103, Austin 78705.

*John E. Rosenberg* has completed his first year of law school at the University of Pennsylvania.

*Roy Lee Silverstein* and *Jacquelyn Joseph* were married last June 21 and are living in Atlanta, where Roy is a medical student at Emory University.

*Pamela Stratton* is secretary to Rod Commons, director of sports information at Brown, and is living in Providence.

*Jeffrey Smith* is an underwriter for Prudential Life Insurance Co., Boston, and is living in Walpole, Mass.

*Janet A. Wagner* and *Daryl F. Hazel* '73 were married Sept. 14 in Rumson, N.J., with *John A. Davey* '73 serving as an usher. The Hazels are living in Lowell, Mass., and Daryl is a computer programmer at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory in Lexington.

*Sandra E. Wogrin* has been appointed to the marketing services department of Van Melle, Inc., Sudbury, Mass., where she has responsibilities for inventory control, sales analysis, sales promotions, and customer service.

## Deaths

*Letitia Cahoon Rose* '05, Banning, Calif., teacher and former chairman of the English department at Pomona (Calif.) High, prior to her retirement in 1946; March 1. Survivors are not known.

*Arthur Franklin Newell* '12, '27 A.M., Bucks, England, vice-president of British-American Associates and a man who devoted his life to international affairs and to British-American relations in particular; Feb. 17. In 1931, Professor Newell founded British-American Associates and, as its senior lecturer and holder of the John G. Winant Lecture-Fellowship in British-American Understanding, spent the next forty years interpreting the one country to the other. During World War I, he directed educational programs for war prisoners in Europe and became secretary of the International YMCA. In 1927, he was appointed professor of international relations and history at Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey. During World War II, he was joint chairman of the London International Assembly and broadcast regularly on the Overseas Services of the BBC. In the postwar years, Professor Newell was the American representative on both the Liberal International Council and the Council of the Atlantic Treaty Association. Delta Upsilon. Survivors include his wife, Desiree Ames Newell, Hawthorne Cottage, Jordans, Beaconsfield, Bucks, England; two sons, *Arthur* '38 and *Richard*; and two daughters, *Emma* and *Judith*.

*Ferdinand Votta* '12, Providence, city highway engineer for Providence until his retirement in 1961; March 3. Mr. Votta worked his way through Brown as a newsboy, graduating as a civil engineer and then working for forty-three years in the engineer's office for the city of Providence. He was active in the Brown Engineering Society. Survivors include his wife, *Amelia Mazzeo Votta*, 105 Sunset Ave.; a son, *Ferdinand*; and two daughters, *Jane* and *Florence*.

*William Raymond Eastwood* '13, '14 A.M., Framingham, Mass., retired stockbroker;

Feb. 29. Mr. Eastwood served with the famed Yankee Division during World War I, and was wounded in the battle of Chateau Thierry. Sigma Phi Delta. He is survived by his wife, *Margaret Harrington Eastwood*, 14 Temple St., Apt. 604, Framingham.

*Frederic Howland Guild* '13, Carbondale, Ill., director of research for the Kansas Legislative Council from 1934 to 1963; Feb. 23. Mr. Guild earned his M.A. from Indiana University in 1915 and his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in 1921. He was chairman of the political science department at the University of Kansas from 1924 to 1940 and a visiting professor at Southern Illinois University from 1963 to 1972. A nationally known expert on state legislative procedures, Mr. Guild was a member of the organizing committee of the National Council for the Revision of State Constitutions and in 1952 was president of the National Legislative Conference. Mr. Guild served with the Army during World War I. Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, *Lucille Willis Guild*, 910 Skyline Dr., Carbondale, Ill.; and a daughter, *Martha*.

*George Tucker Metcalf* '13, Providence, president of the Providence advertising company that bore his name for thirty-two years until his retirement in 1964, and an alumni trustee from 1947 to 1954; March 27. Mr. Metcalf formed the George T. Metcalf Co. in 1932, in the middle of the depression, and saw it grow to a million-dollar-a-year business by the late 1950s. He was a past president of the Advertising Club of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and executive secretary of the New England Textile Foundation. Mr. Metcalf was secretary and head class agent for his class and was a past chairman of the Alumni Fund Trustees. He served as a member of the Athletic Advisory Council and was vice-president of the Friends of the Brown Library. Mr. Metcalf was one of the few remaining veterans of the Rhode Island National Guard unit which was dispatched to the Mexican border in 1916. He served with an artillery unit in France during World War I as a first lieutenant. He was the son of the late Dr. *Harold Metcalf* 1884 and the brother of the late *John T. Metcalf* '14 and the late *Paul Metcalf* '16. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, *Frances Hunter Metcalf*, 217 Angell St., Providence.

*Cyril Horace Wakefield* '14, Redwood City, Calif., retired engineering assistant with the Southern Pacific Co.; March 25. Mr. Wakefield served with the British Expeditionary Force during World War I. Zeta Psi. Survivors include a son, *Robert S. Wakefield*, 1221 Windsor Way, Redwood City, Calif. 94061.

*Theodore Peters Whittmore* '15, Weston, Mass., retired president of Lubrx Products, Inc., West Roxbury, Mass.; Feb. 17. Mr. Whittmore had been a member of the Brown Club of Boston and served as a class agent for the University Fund. He was a past president of the Setter Club of New England and the Association of Field Trial Clubs. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include his wife, *Mattie Larrabee Whittmore*, 29 Jericho Rd., Weston; two daughters, *Gertrude* and *Carol*; and two sons, *Theodore* and *William*.



*James Harold Williams '18*, Barnstable, Mass., chief executive of the Narragansett Council of the Boy Scouts of America for forty-three years prior to his retirement in 1962; March 21. Mr. Williams was affectionately known as "The Chief" to tens of thousands of former Rhode Island Boy Scouts. He became a legend as a public speaker, raconteur of folk stories, writer, and internationally known Scout leader. When he took office in 1918, Narragansett Council had fewer than 1,000 Scouts. When he retired in 1962, enrollment exceeded 25,000. Mr. Williams produced pageants and was principal speaker at eight meetings of the National Training Conference on Scouting and, in 1951, he was program director for the U.S. delegation to a world jamboree of Scouts in Austria. Many honors came his way, including an honorary master of arts degree from Brown in 1938 and election to the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame in 1967. Of his life, Mr. Williams once told a reporter, "Nobody could have had a more rewarding experience." His father was the late *James A. Williams* 1890. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Charlotte Booth Williams, Box 191, Barnstable; a son, James; and a daughter, Jane.

*Tracy William Ames '20*, Lexington, Mass., manager of O'Brien, Russell & Co., Boston insurance brokers, prior to his retirement in 1973 after fifty years with the firm; Feb. 11. Mr. Ames handled many of the largest construction accounts in the area for his firm and was considered an expert in dealings with financial institutions. He was an officer with a heavy artillery unit in World War I. In Lexington, Mr. Ames was chairman of the school committee, president of the historical society, and a member of the board of trustees of the library. Active in scouting, he recently received the Silver Beaver Award. Phi Gamma Delta. Survivors include a son, Russell, and a brother, *George Frank Ames '28*, of New Port Richey, Fla.

*Robert Nelson Carr '23*, Gates Mills, Ohio, retired owner and president of the Great Lakes Carbon Co., Cleveland, and one-time treasurer of the Cleveland Brown Club; Feb. 16. Following his retirement, Mr. Carr had worked part-time as an agent of the Executive Tours Travel Agency in Cleveland. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Harriet Simonds Carr, County Line Rd., Gates Mills; two sons, *Robert Jr. '67*, and *Alvan*; and a daughter, Margaret.

*John Patrick Doyle '24*, Southampton, N.Y., prominent attorney in White Plains and Southampton for forty years and mayor of Mount Kisco (N.Y.) from 1932 to 1941; March 7. He was a graduate of New York University Law School. He served in the Navy during World War I and was a commander in the Navy in World War II. "Denney" Doyle was a member of the board of education in Southampton and served as chairman of both the planning and zoning boards. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Genevieve Adrian Doyle, 11 Main St., Southampton; a son, Adrian; and a daughter, Joan.

*Helen Cecilia Darby '25*, North Kingstown, R.I., teacher in the North Kingstown school

system for thirty years prior to her retirement in 1966; March 5. Miss Darby was a past president of the North Kingstown Teachers' Association and was named Woman of the Year in that community in 1966 by the Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Survivors include a sister, Elizabeth Darby Taylor, of Warwick, R.I.

*Edith May Summerscales '25, '32 A.M.*, Pawtucket, R.I., teacher in the Pawtucket School System for forty-three years until her retirement in 1973; March 26. For forty years, Miss Summerscales taught Latin, mathematics, and algebra at Goff Junior High. Survivors include two sisters.

*Pauline O'Connor Bell '26*, Ocala, Fla., former journalist; March 2. While at Pembroke, Mrs. Bell served as a correspondent for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. Survivors include her husband, Rear Adm. Harman Brown Bell, USN (Ret.), 1737 S.E. 8th St., Ocala; a son, Harman; and a daughter, Suzanne.

*Dorothy Needham Casey '26*, Cranston, R.I., a staff member of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, when she retired in 1943; April 6. While on the museum staff, she lectured around the state on her specialties, silver and ceramics, and she had written numerous articles for museum publications. She is survived by her sister, Elizabeth Temple Casey, of Cranston.

*Paul Hayne, Jr. '26*, Winter Park, Fla., registered representative with Hayden Stone, Inc., Orlando, Fla.; Nov. 28. Mr. Hayne earned his M.B.A. in 1928 from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Entering the Army in 1942, he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the China, Burma, and India Theater during World War II. Sigma Chi. Survivors include his wife, Elizabeth Tomlin Hayne, P.O. Box 2, Winter Park, Fla.

*Hendrick Atwell Olney '26*, Warwick, R.I., office manager for the Otis Elevator Co. in Boston and other locations for forty years prior to his retirement on Aug. 1, 1967; March 8. Mr. Olney was a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II, was a retired commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve, and was secretary of the Brown Navy Club. Survivors include his wife, Florence Snow Olney, 90 Spofford Ave., Warwick; a son, Richard; and two daughters, Jacqueline and Marilyn.

*Charles Edward Dowd '27*, New Haven, Conn., retired dean of the faculty and chairman of the math department at Lakemont Academy, Lakemont, N.Y.; Feb. 2. Mr. Dowd was a captain in the Army Air Force during World War II in the Pacific Theater. He had a master's degree in education from Boston University. Survivors include his wife, Lee Rivers Dowd, 90 Park St., New Haven.

*John Lower Cannon, Jr. '28*, Cleveland, Ohio, owner of Management Equipment Co., Cleveland; March 17. Until recently, Mr. Cannon had also owned Oil Development Co., an oil drilling business operated in West

Virginia and Kentucky. He served as a procurement officer in the Navy during World War II. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Bernice Nolin Cannon, 15700 Van Aken Blvd., Cleveland; a son, John; and a daughter, Caroline.

*Irving Harcourt Harris '28*, New York City, president of Harcourt-Harris, photographers, and the founder of the Brown University Band; March 1 at Kennedy International Airport as he was returning from a vacation in Scottsdale, Ariz. As president of Harcourt-Harris, which he founded in 1938, Mr. Harris and his staff photographed more than 25,000 weddings, specializing in unusual picture opportunities in what had been a static field. Mr. Harris also photographed many of the world's notable figures, both in black and white and color. Before Mr. Harris formed the Brown Band in the fall of 1924, music at the football games had been limited to some singing by the students before the games and at halftime. The Brown Band saw its first "action" in 1924 at a campus rally for the football team, which was about to embark from Union Station for a meeting with the University of Chicago. With a freshman cap on his head and a homemade drum major's stick in his hand, Mr. Harris led the students through the Van Winkle Gates and down College Hill. As he admitted some years later, "The most petrifying thing was that I had half the student body and most of the faculty following me and at that time I didn't even know where Union Station was." Since 1932, the Harris University Band Cup has been presented each year to the member of the Brown Band who has done the most for the organization. Mr. Harris was a founder and president of the Professional Photographers Guild and during World War II served with the Army Signal Corps, training photographers. He is survived by his wife, Beulah Horowitz Harris, 15 West 81st St., New York City.

*Anna E. Ryan '28*, Melrose, Mass., retired technician at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Jan. 30. Survivors are not known.

*Alice Shepard Dougall '30*, Mendham, N.J., free-lance writer; date unknown. Survivors are not known.

*Edward Carroll O'Neil '30*, Johnstown, N.Y., retired field representative with the U.S. Department of Commerce; Oct. 6. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors are not known.

*Richard Lauder Stedman '30*, Orchard Park, N.Y., long-time employee of the New York Telephone Co.; July 17. Survivors include his son, Richard L. Stedman, Jr., 4099 North Freeman Rd., Orchard Park.

*George Bing Cable, Jr. '31*, Newcastle, Maine, owner and operator of The Cables, a Newcastle gifts and handicrafts shop; Feb. 29. Mr. Cable was a graduate of the New York University School of Retailing. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Olevia Haley Cable, River Rd., Newcastle; and two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth.

*Everett Beatty Nelson* '32, Providence, director of public relations and development at Roger Williams College, Bristol, R.I., for thirteen years prior to his retirement in 1973, and former advertising and sales promotion manager for Barreled Sunlight Paint Co. of Providence for twenty-one years; March 15. Mr. Nelson was an art instructor at Brown and at the Rhode Island School of Design, from which he graduated. He later served as art critic for the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*. He was past president of the School of Design Alumni Association and was active in many community groups, including the Providence Art Club. Upon retiring from Roger Williams College in 1973, he was made a member of the college's corporation. Survivors include his wife, *Norma Mathewson Nelson* '26 (president of her class), 109 Halsey St., Providence; and a son, Peter.

*Miriam Saunders Sullivan* '32, Providence, teacher for thirty-seven years at the Candace Street School, Providence; April 3. Miss Sullivan was one of the founders of the Literary Lights of Pembroke College and was a member of the Shakespearean Club of Providence. She is survived by a brother, Arthur J. Sullivan.

*Roland Kenyon Brown* '33, Troy, N.Y., former director of athletics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and later director of personnel until his retirement in 1974, and former head track coach at Brown; Feb. 24. He was head track coach and assistant football coach at Brown in 1942-43 before becoming a lieutenant in the Navy with assignment in the Pacific area. Mr. Brown was director of athletics at RPI from 1947 to 1950, at which time he was stricken with polio and confined to a wheelchair. He became director of personnel the following year. At one time, Mr. Brown was president of his class, was a member of the Albany-Troy Brown Club, and served on the executive board of the U.S. Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. Zeta Psi. Survivors include his wife, Doris Stevens Brown, 4 Diana Pl., Troy; a son, Robert; a daughter, Constance; and two brothers, *Walter* '37 and *Kennerley* '39.

*John Prosser Cortlett* '34, Cleveland, Ohio, certified public accountant for thirty-two years and retired supervisor of Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Cleveland; in March. Mr. Cortlett was a 1936 graduate of the Harvard Business School and was a former vice-president of the Cleveland Brown Club. Phi Delta Theta. Survivors include his wife, Mary Marie, 20201 Lorain Rd., Apt. 407, Cleveland.

*John Lafayette Parks* '36, New Paltz, N.Y., former vice-president of sales with Patchogue Realty Corp.; Dec. 24. Kappa Sigma. Survivors include his mother, Emma Parks, of Newburgh, N.Y.

*David Daly, Jr.* '40, Houston, Texas, former secretary to his father, the late David Daly, president of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co. of Rhode Island; March 3. Survivors include his sister, Gertrude Daly Heych, of Houston.

*Charles Daniel Houlihan* '43, Brookline, Mass., executive of the Love Furniture Co. of Stoneham and Hingham, Mass., and former president of Drake & Hersey Furniture Co. of Boston; March 8. Mr. Houlihan won five battle stars while serving with the 36th Infantry Division during World War II. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Survivors include his wife, Barbara Keohane Houlihan, of Brookline; sons Charles and Frank; and a daughter, Barbara.

*Dr. Robert Vincent Moesch* '43, Hamburg, N.Y., an obstetrician and gynecologist in Buffalo, N.Y., for more than twenty-five years; March 26. The 1946 graduate of the University of Buffalo's School of Medicine spent two years in Sendai, Japan, where he was a general medical officer in the U.S. Army's 172nd Station Hospital. Mr. Moesch was an associate professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Buffalo and, from 1968 to 1972, was chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at Millard Fillmore Hospital, Buffalo. Beta Theta Pi. Survivors include his wife, Anne Drexelius Moesch, 5915 Lake Shore Rd., Hamburg; four daughters, Sally, Barbara, Gretchen, and Amy; and two sons, John and Robert.

*George Landis Evans* '45, Santa Monica, Calif., an art teacher in the Santa Monica area; May 1975. Mr. Evans was a Navy veteran of World War II and was a past historian of Phi Kappa Psi. Survivors are not known.

*Domenio James Villani* '47, Red Bank, N.J., a Navy V-12 student at Brown for four semesters during World War II; date unknown. Survivors include his wife at 252 Spring Rd., Red Bank.

*Arthur Edwin Erickson, Jr.* '50, Avon, Conn., senior vice-president and a director of the Phoenix Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; Feb. 5 after his car was struck from behind by a truck. Mr. Erickson joined Phoenix Mutual in 1953 after serving three years as an officer in the Navy. He was a scoutmaster in Avon and a fellow of the Society of Actuaries. Phi Beta Kappa. Survivors include his wife, Nancy Reid Erickson, 691 Waterville Rd., Avon; a son, Carl; and two daughters, Margaret and Christina.

*Ralph Winsor Haslehurst, Jr.* '50, Attleboro, Mass., director, treasurer, and general manager of the Providence Wholesale Drug Co., where he had been employed for the past twenty-seven years, and for the past five years president of the Pilgrim Medical & Surgical Supply Co. of Providence; Feb. 1. Mr. Haslehurst was on the advisory board of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Rhode Island and was a Navy veteran of World War II. Survivors include his wife, Helen Jean Richmond Haslehurst, 9 Rocky Terr., Attleboro; and three sons, David, Mark, and Bruce.

*Charles Francis Martin* '50, Westport, Mass., commodity trader for Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Portsmouth, R.I.; Feb. 20. Mr. Martin was a World War II Navy veteran. Survivors include his wife, Inez Wood Martin, 71 Davis St., Westport; and a daughter, Cheryl.

*Dr. Malcolm Stewart Arntstein* '51, Potomac, Md., chief of bacteriology and virology at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C.; March 9. In 1971 Dr. Arntstein, known widely for his research and teaching efforts in infectious diseases, was awarded the 29th Gorgas Medal for his distinguished work in preventive medicine. He earned his M.D. from Tufts Medical School in 1955. Dr. Arntstein retired as a captain from the U.S. Army in 1964. Survivors include his wife, Sylvia Corman Arntstein, 8511 Wilkesboro Ln., Potomac; a daughter, Lisa; and a son, Andrew.

*Anne Reynolds Phillips* '53 Ph.D., Houston, Texas, associate professor of English at the University of Houston; Jan. 19 of asphyxiation during a fire at her home. Professor Phillips held bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Texas and had taught at the University of Houston since 1946. Survivors include her husband, Prof. Gerald C. Phillips (Rice University), 5636 Longmont, Houston; and a son, Cleve.

*Julius Gerald Sutton* '54, Manchester, Conn., self-employed personnel consultant and former vice-president of the Zayre Corp.; Feb. 29. Mr. Sutton was a 1958 graduate of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. From 1954 to 1956 he served in the Navy. Survivors include his wife, Rivelles Swartz Sutton, 4 Hastings St., Framingham; a son, David; two daughters, Cathy and Michelle; and his mother, *Alice Lippman Sutton* '28.

*Frank Joseph Hills, Jr.* '57, Bernardsville, N.J., president-treasurer of Frank J. Hills, Inc., automatic fire sprinkler firm in Garwood, N.J.; Dec. 21. Alpha Delta Phi. Survivors include his wife, Suzanne Clark Hills, 41 Mine Mount Rd., Bernardsville; and three daughters, Sarah, Alexandra, and Christina.

*Claire Dunn Pliakas Taft* '62, North Kingstown, R.I.; Feb. 9. Mrs. Taft entered with the class of 1949 but took her degree in 1962. Survivors are not known.

*Herbert H. Karp* '65 A.M., '68 Ph.D., West Orange, N.J., former assistant professor of sociology, Michigan State University; Dec. 9, 1973. Professor Karp was a graduate of the University of Michigan. Survivors include his wife, Beverly Karp, 1480 Pleasant Valley Way #30, West Orange.

*John Marshall Kirk, Jr.* '71 Ph.D., Middlebury, Vt., former headmaster of the Allen School, Bryan, Texas, and a specialist in medieval studies; Jan. 22. A 1962 Princeton graduate, Professor Kirk received his master's degree from Oxford University in England and then was assistant professor and chairman of the committee for medieval studies at the University of Colorado. Survivors include his wife, Alison Webber Kirk, Middlebury; and two sons, John and James.

*Michael George Reynolds* '71, Royal Oak, Mich.; killed in an automobile accident in October 1975. He is survived by his parents at 2704 Vinsetta Blvd., Royal Oak.



# Carrying the Mail

## Do we have a "right to die"?

Editor: I am presently working at a nursing home where for some there is not much "quality of life," and I was frightened by the staff at Brown who presented their ideas in your recent article entitled "Right to Die" (BAM, Jan./Feb.).

Professor Ladd speaks of the principle of self-determination. Why does he not come right out with the meaning of the term? Self-determination is simply the "right to suicide."

Associate Professor Brock wants a moral definition of "person." The concept of "person" is metaphysical. You don't define a "good glass of beer" as one that is morally correct to drink. It has to be defined on a different level or you might find you are talking about soda instead of beer.

Then he wants the law to decide on the right to die. How can human law decide who should die? Perhaps Hitler's guidelines should be used. Even at present, capital punishment is being rethought.

Professor Cobb sounds like he is in favor of mediocre doctors when he speaks of doctors not wanting to give much effort in supporting some cases. He is correct, however, when he says that self-determination is difficult to face. Cold-blooded suicide would be difficult, but I would hate to know that my friends would decide that I should be murdered because perhaps at some time I passed a casual remark at a party to the effect that I would not want to waste away in a nursing home.

Dr. Kass has the same idea of consensus for the right to die. It is superficial, just like the answer I give. Ten doctors decide that a patient is terminally ill of cancer, and all of a sudden a cure is discovered for cancer.

Only Dr. Davis and Mr. Twiss saved my belief in Brown University. All the arguments they put forth support the right to life, not the right to death. They got to the essence of the matter, namely, we are dealing with persons and this gets to the metaphysical question, "What is a person?" Why use the word "person" anyway? Is there a fundamental difference between a person and an animal? Or a person and a non-person? Or a person and a corpse?

Davis won't define non-person but defines person indirectly by saying that a baby born without a brain is not a person. Twiss, who claims to know the difference between a person and a non-person, ends the article wondering if Karen Quinlan is a person or a non-person. He says, "There seems to be sufficient ambiguity . . . to support the contention that she is still a person. If that's

the case she must be kept alive." Davis agrees.

What all this rhetoric amounts to is very important. It simply means that the right to life must be preserved especially when we are in doubt. This is in conformity with the Judeo-Christian ethics I was taught and which this country and Brown were founded upon.

WILLIAM F. SPINNER '64  
Fall River, Mass.

Editor: The time has come to take typewriter in hand and take the *Brown Alumni Monthly* to task again. Anyone launching a debate on death in the printed media should be fined \$100 payable to the Zaria district hospital in Nigeria, which according to the latest issue of the *American Journal of Medicine* lacks even the simplest respiratory support machinery required to save lives that we in this country debate ending. Seriously, all debates on this issue fall into the category of angel on the head of pin debates that used to divert the attention of learned professors a few centuries ago as they have nothing to do with reality . . . that is no matter what the learned lollygaggers decide, no matter what the family says, no matter what the patient has previously signed, no matter even what the lawyers, congressmen or judges attempt to dictate, I will do what I think is best for the patient.

The reasons for this are multitudinous but somewhat diffuse. About 700 B.C. (perhaps a classicist can correct the date) the school of Hippocrates first separated the physician from the magician, the physician being one who would use his rational powers in an attempt to improve the well being of the patient as best his science and humanity would allow, but who would specifically refrain from killing him. It was sort of a truth-in-labeling policy as previously the shaman was as capable of putting a curse on you as in curing you. Another element is based on imprecision . . . I don't really know who will survive and who will not, Harvard criteria notwithstanding, therefore I won't give up if at all possible. (As one of my residents would say when I was an intern, "If the Good Lord wants him, he'll take him, you don't have to hurry things along.")

Finally, there was my father's simple injunction, "Dead patients pay no bills." A universal flaw in all such discussions I have seen is that at no time has an actual practitioner been interviewed whose concern is the patient himself . . . it is always professors of this and that who really have no interest in the single human being who has placed his faith in his own doctor saying something to the effect "make me better if

you can, but win or lose, you're the doctor" . . . those who carry such responsibility are not so facile, not so smooth at turning a debating point but are still the only ones who decide what the next step in the treatment is.

G. MEADORS III, M.D. '66  
Oakland, Md.

## The hockey team in Denver

Editor: It was with pride in Brown University that I watched the NCAA consolation hockey game [in Denver]. The players were fine representatives of the traditions they come from. The pep band was incessant in its fine performance. I was proud to be a Brown alumnus.

I thought you would like to know that Professor Carberry was here, too.

KENNETH FOX '64  
Denver, Colo.

The writer enclosed a letter to the Denver Post from Professor Carberry, in which he complained about the condition of the ice. — Editor

## "Glossy paper"

Editor: I agree with Joseph Juhasz's (Carrying the Mail, BAM, October) analysis of the moral bankruptcy of a University that places glossy-paper magazines as a higher priority than scholarships for black students. I realize you must please a wide variety of people, but you certainly haven't done much to educate the George Olivers (Carrying the Mail, BAM, July/August) of the alumni. Nor have you given more than token coverage to the women of the University. Please save \$3 by not sending me any more issues of the *Alumni Monthly*. Surely the money can be put to better use.

VICKY A. GRAY '70 Ph.D.  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

## "A roadmap for policymakers on both sides of the Atlantic"

### The Fate of the Atlantic Community

by Elliot R. Goodman

Praeger, New York, 1975

583 pp., cloth, \$27.50

Academic Market Place, Lavallette,  
New Jersey, 1975; paperback, \$5.75

There must have been times when Professor Goodman was completing this book when he wondered whether it would have only historical (rather than current) interest to the reader.

Relations between Europe and the United States seemed too deeply riven in the acrimonious aftermath of the Yom Kippur War, the Arab oil embargo, and OPEC's price increases for anyone to doubt the "Fate of the Atlantic Community." Indeed, the final chapter entitled "Epilogue: A Look Ahead" ends on a note of grave concern:

"It is fashionable to view the future of the Atlantic Community with pessimism — and with good reason. 'The correlation of forces,' as the Soviets would say, seem to be shifting against the West.

"A breakdown in the intimate collaboration that has characterized so much of the post-war practices of Western societies would now have catastrophic ramifications, not just for economic order, but for the political and social structures associated with it. In a word, the Atlantic Community is entering a truly critical period and its gravest tests lie ahead."

Except for the epilogue, this excellent book strikes an optimistic note. Professor Goodman combines pertinent detail, incisive historical analysis, and very readable prose with sound recommendations for constructive action whenever the times once again are propitious for building an Atlantic Community. Thus, he has written a book not just for the student of history. *The Fate of the Atlantic Community* is first and foremost a road map for policymakers on each side of the Atlantic who wish to build a new, enduring relationship between North America and Europe that will avoid the pitfalls that have hampered progress for more than a decade.

If the darkest hour is just before the dawn, Professor Goodman's publica-

tion date could not have been more timely. In the months since publication, perhaps greater progress has been made towards revitalizing the Atlantic Community than at any time since the early, heady days following the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Treaty. Once again, there is constructive movement within the Alliance, within GATT, within the IMF, between the U.S. and the European Community — the many postwar institutions that together serve the nations of the Atlantic Community.

At the NATO summit in June 1975, President Ford called upon our NATO allies to begin the long-neglected task of standardizing our weapons by sharing weapons development and production responsibilities, thereby making better use of our collective defense resources and enhancing the military effectiveness of the Alliance. Ten European defense ministers responded in November by agreeing in principle to establish a European Defense Procurement Secretariat, as a first step towards solving the "inter-related questions of standardization, European equipment collaboration, and European/North American cooperation in defense procurement."

The Franco-American agreement at the Rambouillet summit in November set the stage for the historic IMF agreement in January 1976, finally demonetizing gold, and establishing a new monetary system based upon the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and floating exchange rates.

In January also, the Tindemans Report to the European Community proposed that the Nine should work towards a joint defense policy, starting with the coordination of détente efforts and arms procurement. The report calls for a much stronger coordination of European foreign policy, particularly towards the United States. And it proposes sending a "European" representative to Washington to reach new agreements on the form of future Atlantic relations.

What will come of all this activity? Will an ever more united Europe join the United States and Canada in building an Atlantic Community? The answer should be in the affirmative, if

policymakers will heed Professor Goodman's "fundamental thesis that the movement towards European Union must be accompanied by a strengthening of the Atlantic organs of joint planning and decision-making, since it is dangerous to speak only of the need for European Union without thinking simultaneously of commensurate steps towards firmer trans-Atlantic ties."

Recent developments offer the hope that interdependence will become more than a rhetorical flourish. The leaders of North America and Europe seem now to recognize (in Professor Goodman's words) that "the fundamental task of the West is to generate the capacity to solve common problems by means of common policies formulated through common institutions."

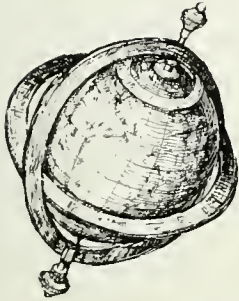
*The Fate of the Atlantic Community* deserves a wide readership among those interested in attaining these goals.

THOMAS A. CALLAGHAN, JR.

Elliot R. Goodman is a professor of political science at Brown. Thomas A. Callaghan, Jr., is the author of the so-called Callaghan Report, more formally titled *U.S./European Economic Cooperation in Military and Civil Technology* (Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., 1975, 126 pp., paperback, \$3.95).



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